The Racine Journal.

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AMERICANS IN COMPLETE POSSESSION

The Main Body of Rebels Disorganized and in Full Retreat.

AWFUL SLAUGHTER OF FILIPINOS

Dewey's Effective Fire Mows Down the Rebels by the Hundreds.

WOMEN PERISH IN THE BATTLE

Natives Armed With Bows and Arrows Placed in Front of the American Artillery.—Peace Protocol With Spain Will Not Hinder General Otis From Following His Victory and Maintaining the Peace in the Island.

MANILA, Feb. 7, 3:45 p. m.—The Americans as this dispatch is sent are in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles of Manila and there are lines extending to Malabon on the north to Paranaque on the south, which are fully twenty-five miles long. While a few detached bodies of the enemy offer a desultory opposition the body of rebels is in full retreat utterly routed. Of the hordes of troops originally drawn in battle array against the Americans fully one-third are already incapacitated and the others are scattered in every direction.

The terrible loss of the rebels may be gathered from the fact that sixteen of them were buried in one rice field near Pasas Monday and eighty-seven interred between Paco and Santa Ana. A converted gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with gatlings and heavier battery. Hundreds of Filipinos undoubtedly crawled into the canebrakes and died there. The Americans are working nobly in their efforts to find the wounded and are bringing hundreds of the suffering rebels to the hospitals for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motives which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy.

WOMEN IN BATTLE.

A correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that members of the hospital corps made the startling discovery that there were several women in male dress and with hair cropped among the dead.

NATIVES IGNORANT OF EFFECT OF FIREARMS.

The chief of the Ygorotes, of the Filipino natives, who fought so gallantly in the face of our artillery fire with bows and arrows, is in the hospital with a shattered thigh. He admits that he never saw modern artillery and was ignorant of its effects until he and his followers met the disastrous fire of Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalos for placing the Ygorotes in front of the American batteries under the pretense that they were sent to occupy the post of honor, and he intimates that the Ygorotes will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north. It is regarded as a significant fact that many Filipino officials of Manila disappeared from the city as soon as hostilities commenced. Some of them, it is supposed, are still hiding here.

FILIPINO SAVAGERY.

MANILA, Feb. 7, 10:30 a. m.—Late yesterday Hale's brigade advanced and took the earthworks at Singalon. Four companies of the Nebraska regiment and part of the Utah battery with two field guns and two Hotchkiss guns met the enemy on the hill a half mile out and a sharp engagement took place, in which the Nebraskans lost one killed and three wounded. Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster sergeant of the Third artillery, was wounded, captured and brutally murdered. The body when recovered was found horribly mutilated. The Filipinos were driven back, retiring in bad order, carrying the valves and heads of the steam chest and cylinder of the pumping machinery. Overshines brigade advanced and took the paranque, capturing two field guns. Arthur's division advanced beyond Galangin without loss, the enemy retreating upon Caloocan.

FILIPINOS CUT THE WIRES.

The Americans now have the steamer line to Malabon and 600 marines and four maxims were landed on the fleet beach north of the city. The Third artillery on the main road and the Utah battery in the cemetery covered the advance of the Kansas troops. Among the important points captured was a strong embrasured earthwork within sight of Caloocan. There was considerable firing from the upper windows of the houses of the natives in that quarter of the city last night, but no casualties were reported as a result. The signal corps was compelled to run lines along the firing line during the fighting and consequently there were frequent interruptions of communication owing to the cutting of wires and the signal men were ordered to kill without hesitancy any one attempting to interfere with the lines.

AGUINALDO'S BLUSTER.

MANILA, Feb. 7, 3:40 p. m.—Aguinaldo issued two proclamations, the first declares that the Americans opened the fight and calls upon the Filipino congress to suspend the constitution. The second says we fought our ancient oppressors without arms, we now trust to God to defend us against a foreign foe. The Nebraskans have recovered the lost parts of the pumping machinery of the waterworks, which assures a speedy resumption of the water supply of the city.

4,000 REBELS KILLED, WOUNDED OR PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The war department received the following from Otis: Manila, Feb. 7.—The insurgent army is concentrated around Manila from the Luzon provinces and numbers over 20,000, possessing several quick firing and Krupp field guns.

A good portion of the enemy are armed with Mausers of the latest pattern, two Krupp guns and a great many rifles have been captured. The insurgents fired a great quantity of ammunition and quite a number of Spanish soldiers were in the insurgent service who served the artillery. The insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing and capturing many of the enemy. Our casualties probably aggregate 250. The full reports today indicate that the casualties of the insurgents were very heavy. We have buried some 500 of their dead and hold 500 prisoners. Their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is probably 4,000. We took the water works pumping station yesterday, six miles out. There was reconsiderable skirmishing but the enemy made no stand. The pumps are damaged, but will be in working order in a week. A number of condensers have been set up in the city, which furnish good water. The troops are in excellent spirits and quiet prevails.

Signed, Otis.

PROTOCOL WILL NOT STAY OTIS IN HIS MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The authorities state the war department is in consultation today on the legal status of Gen. Otis in view of the protocol, which binds the American forces to maintain a status quo in the Philippines till after the ratification of the treaty of Spain and the United States. The fact that the treaty must be ratified by both parties was momentarily lost sight of by many persons yesterday in the first flush of excitement over its ratification by the senate, and it was commonly remarked by army officers and others in the departments that the Philippines not being American territory, Otis was at liberty to handle the Filipinos as he would an Indian outbreak or a railroad riot.

The fact, however, is the Philippines do not become American property till after the treaty is ratified by the Spanish cortes. This will not hamper Otis in maintaining order and following up the victory of Saturday and Sunday. It was said at the state department today that while the Americans are still bound by protocol, there is nothing in that document to prevent the American commander from maintaining order in the islands and he is in fact compelled by the terms of the protocol to do so in carrying out this obligation. He is not confined to Manila or any other region, but may extend his lines wherever it is necessary to preserve order and prevent the assembling and further preparations by any persons who have violated the peace agreement or who are preparing to do so again. This is a politic statement of the legal authorities of the department supplemented by the brusque remark of one of the army officers, who was a party to the conference that Otis' jurisdiction extends beyond his outposts 1000 yards with the sights up wherever he happened to be.

ADMINISTRATION NOT WORRYING ABOUT AGONCILLO.

The decision regarding the protocol and status quo in the Philippines it is said, applies also to the case of Agoncillo and his agents in this country and Canada. They are not citizens of the United States in the rebellion, whatever else they may be and as a matter of fact they are not giving the administration much concern and are not receiving any parade under surveillance by the secret service bureau so that hands can be laid on them whenever they are wanted. This latter contingency applies of course only as to the two very lonely Filipinos remaining at Washington, one is sick and the other is very badly scared. As to Agoncillo's statement in Montreal, that he has gone there because he could communicate better with friends around Manila, it was pointed out today by the authorities that he was here, as the Manila censor will take care of anything filed for him there, although he of course can communicate with friends in Hong Kong.

GEN. OTIS CONGRATULATED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Alger sent the following cablegram to Otis: "Accept my best congratulations upon your magnificent victory Sunday, all the more creditable because you were not the aggressor."

CLEVELAND IS RETICENT.

PRINCETON, Feb. 7.—Ex-President Cleveland was asked today for an expression of opinion on the battle of Manila and ratification of the peace treaty, but refused to say anything on either subject.

SUPPLIES FOR THE FLEET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The steamers Justin and Celtic sail in a few days for the Philippines, following the supply vessel Centennial which got away last night. The Justin will carry coal for the fleet; the Celtic frozen meat. The Connemaugh will probably be sent to Manila with munitions of war and additional supplies may be sent on the steamer Cleveland.

CUBANS SYMPATHIZING WITH THE FILIPINOS.

But Say That Present Trouble Will Not Effect the Cuban Problem Nor is It Analogous to It.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Havana says the news of the battle at Manila created immense sensation here, it being the one subject of conversation. The Cubans are not unfriendly to the United States but yet they are for the moment in full sympathy with Filipinos. Their only real interest in the present trouble in the Pacific is as to its influence upon Cuba. They are of the general opinion that a reversal for the American arms or even dearly bought victory would persuade the administration at Washington the more willingly to speedily withdraw the American military forces from this island. However they refuse to consider the Philippine situation in any manner analogous to the one existing here.

Gen. Menocal said that the United States has my highest regard. I wish it success against all foreign foes, but we cannot help rejoicing at this demonstration that a liberty loving people will fight even against such great odds as now confront the Filipinos. Still, I cannot admit they have any such position in the eyes of the world as have the Cubans. When the American war with Spain broke out, they were not fighting while our independence was practically won. We were recognized by the American congress. They never were. For these reasons the result of the present trouble shall not and cannot have any effect on the Cuban problem.

A Small Flood.

A team of horses attached to a scavenger wagon, the property of Andrew Johnson, ran away on Washington avenue about 3:30 o'clock this morning. They collided with a fire hydrant on Washington avenue and broke it off and the street in the vicinity of the Howell school was flooded to about one foot in depth. Officer Vogel ran out to stop the horses and was dragged for a couple of blocks before he succeeded.

A LONG AND A SHORT MAN

Arrested on Suspicion of Being Men Who Held Up an Electric Car.

THEY COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED

Captain Ed. Strickland Robbed — Peter Bolmes Fined—A Kenosha Indian Arrested—Several Other Cases in the Municipal Court.

A "long" and a "short" man were captured at the Chicago & Northwestern depot last night by Policeman Edward Schumacher and taken to jail on suspicion of being the highwaymen who held up a Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric car last Friday night.

The actions of the two men and their appearance would lead any person to believe that they were characters that would bear watching. They said that their names were Charles Adams of Indianapolis, aged 26 years, and Denny Lasdwyder, of Chicago, aged 19 years, and that they came to Racine a few days ago and were engaged in selling insect powder.

When searched several dollars were found and also written appeals to citizens to buy their goods as they were deaf and dumb. Below is a copy of the letter:

Friend:—I am deaf and dumb and have a mother and a little brother depending on me.

I can get no work and our rent has to be paid Saturday. Anything you can spare me will be put to a good use and I will thank you from my heart.

Charlie Ropkey.

The men were locked in different cells and Policeman Bassinger was locked in a cell near by and heard a conversation that passed between the two. It was of such a nature that it was evident the fellows were sharpers and had been in trouble before. One thing the two talked about was fixing the time they came to the city and about being in a certain basement in town and that the police could not fix anything on them.

Motorman Hass and Conductor Buresh, who had charge of the car when Burdsh was robbed, called at the jail and took a good look at the two men. Handkerchiefs were placed on their faces and they were fixed to appear as the two highwaymen, but the conductor and motorman failed to identify them.

It was decided to bring a charge of vagrancy against the pair and they will be arraigned in the municipal court this afternoon. There is no doubt in the minds of the police but that they have two very slick men. Both will be photographed and their mugs will adorn the rogues' gallery.

FINED $15 AND COSTS.

This morning Peter M. Bolmes was arraigned in the municipal court on charge of assaulting his daughter, Lena Bolmes. He demanded a jury trial and the evidence proved that he had struck the girl, in other words assaulted her, and a verdict of guilty was brought in and Judge Flett fined him $15 and costs, which he paid.

GOTTSACKER FINED.

Matt Gottsacker, who assaulted his wife and turned her into the street yesterday, was arraigned in the municipal court this morning. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined $5 and costs or a term in the county jail. Although he went to jail he hopes to pay the fine before night.

AN INDIAN DRUNK.

John Berens came up from Kenosha last night to attend the Firemen's mask ball. He attired himself as an Indian and played the character to perfection. But he left the rink occasionally and imbibed in fire water and became hilarious. Officer Pfister found it necessary to arrest the man. This morning he was fined $5 and costs in the municipal court and went home.

TWO VAGS.

William White and Charles Becker, a couple of strangers, were found wandering about the streets without visible means of support. They claimed to be from Chicago and were in hopes of securing work, but it was deemed safe to take them in. Both were sent to jail for terms of five days each.

James Farley, a man who has been arrested many times by the police on charge of intoxication, was again up in the municipal court this morning. It was the same old plea, that he took a drop too much. He was sent to jail for five days.

CAPT. STRICKLAND ROBBED.

Capt. Ed. Strickland, who is one of the pioneer firemen of Racine, but who now conducts a hotel at Ives, came in last night to attend the mask ball. This morning he discovered that his place had been robbed of $40. He reported to the police and stated that he suspected that a man named George Klein, who had been around the place, had committed the robbery. A good description of the man was furnished and officers are looking after him.

OTHER CASES.

Thomas Dunlavy became very noisy at the mask ball and was arrested. This morning he was fined $1 and costs.

Chief Johnson and Policeman Schumacher went over to the home of Mrs. McCarthy on Hamilton street and arrested her son "Jack," who was intoxicated and amusing himself by throwing his shoes and other articles at the old lady.

The opening of spring will develop activity in the real estate market, more so than has been the case for some time past.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AMENDMENT TO THE TRUE BILL

Committee of Clergymen Submit Alterations to Assemblyman True.

MINISTERS FAVOR A LICENSE

There Is Now Too Much Responsibility Resting on the Clergy—All Penalties Should be Removed From Clergy and Justices.

The Methodist ministers of Milwaukee at the meeting of their association yesterday, put their sentiment regarding an ideal marriage law into the form of a letter to Assemblyman True, who has introduced a license amendment to the present statutes, but whose ideas are not wholly identical with those of the ministers. The clergymen say that unless the whole statute affecting marriage is amended so as to relieve clergymen and civil officers performing marriages from the responsibility now fixed upon them, the passage of the True amendment would entail all sorts of complications and make things hard for those authorized to join people in wedlock.

FAVOR A LICENSE.

If a license is to be insisted upon—and the ministers favor this—then that portion of the law requiring oaths and making penalties should be repealed, they hold, and the responsibility laid on other shoulders. That the laws should be so framed as to safeguard the home and make marriage more sacred all the ministers agree, though protesting against the implication that the Wisconsin statutes on the subject are less wholesome than those of neighboring states.

A committee was appointed to make suggestions for the improvement of the True bill, composed as follows: Dr. G. H. Trever, Rev. W. D. Cole and Rev. C. P. Masden. After a long consultation the following letter was sent to Mr. True this morning:

LETTER TO MR. TRUE.

We, a committee representing the Methodist Episcopal preachers of Milwaukee, express ourselves as being satisfied that our present marriage law regulations are more wholesome than those of any state bordering on our own. Whilst our present laws might be strengthened in some particulars we do not believe that the so-called True amendment would be a benefit. If, however, a license requirement is to be appended to our law as it now is, we suggest the following changes in the present marriage regulations:

TO FREE CLERY FROM PENALTY.

1. In case the True bill passes, the present law should be adjusted so as to remove all penalties from clergy and justices. Nor should they be required to administer an oath and question the parties to be married, since such will already have been done by the clerk of the court issuing such license.

2. Make provision for return, under penalty, of the marriage license by the officer performing the ceremony and abolish the present form of certificate.

FIVE DAYS' NOTICE.

3. Require a five days' notice to the clerk of the court in advance of the issuance of the license, such notice to be published or posted in a conspicuous place in the courthouse.

4. Prohibit the clerk of court from issuing license to males under 21, and females under 18 years of age, living in this state or any other, without parents or guardians are present or give written consent, signed by two witnesses, one witness being present and making oath before the clerk of the court under the same penalty now attached to the ministers and justices marrying persons under age.

The adjustment necessary properly to protect clergymen and civil officers who perform marriages in case the True bill passes would be the repeal of sections 2333 and 2334 and part of section 4954, namely, beginning with the words "or if any person authorized by law to join others in matrimony" to the end of the section of the present marriage laws of Wisconsin.

SECTIONS TO BE REPEALED.

The two sections of the statutes which the ministers desire repealed in the event of the True bill becoming a law are:

Sec. 2333: All judges, court commissioners, justices of the peace, ministers and priests shall, before solemnizing any marriage, examine at least one of the parties on oath, which oath they are hereby authorized to administer, as to the legality of such intended marriage, and in no case shall such judge, court commissioner, justice, minister or priest solemnize a marriage unless he is satisfied from such an examination that there is no legal impediment thereto.

Sec. 2334. If any person intending to marry shall be under the age of 21 years, if a male, or under the age of 18 years, if a female, and shall have had a former wife or husband, the consent in person or in writing of the parent or guardian having the custody of such minor if he or she have either a parent or guardian living in this state, shall first be given to the person solemnizing the marriage before such marriage shall take place: and if such consent is in writing, it shall be signed by the parent or guardian and attested by two witnesses, one of whom shall appear and make oath before the person who shall solemnize the marriage, that he saw such parent or guardian execute the same.

IT WAS DAN ABESSOR

That the Journal Alluded to in an Article Last Saturday -- One Man the Instigator--Let Him Show His Hand.

On Saturday last the Journal published a small article in effect that certain parties were after the scalp of a prominent official, for the reason that said official had given testimony in a case that was not to the liking of the parties interested; that the parties had presented a type written order to Mayor Graham and requested him to sign the same, dismissing the official and also another document appointing a successor to the official and that the mayor had refused to sign the same, informing the parties that if such action was taken it should be presented to the council. The officer referred to was Fire Marshal Dan Abesser. The man who had these documents in hand and went to the mayor is the chief instigator in the move, with another person behind him, and no attention will be paid to the scheme. When the people of Racine learn who the party is back of this matter and the reasons why he is following Chief Abesser, they will be thoroughly disgusted. It is only hoped that the fellow will have the nerve to present it to the common council and show his hand and name, and then the newspapers can get at him. Mayor Graham acted wisely in refusing to allow such men to dictate to him in such a matter. The fact that documents were brought to him all written out and worded to suit the author and that he sign it because he was a democratic mayor and the fire marshal a republican was monumental gall. The testimony that Chief Abesser gave at the meetings of the city officials and Water company was all right and he would like to have any person point out a single misstatement he made.

To the General Public.

After forty years of continuous business activity in Racine, I am compelled by the advice of my physician to relinquish the cares of business, and today the business passed to my sons, whom I trust will receive the same liberal patronage that you have always given me, and for which I now take this opportunity of thanking you.

To a man of my temperament and habits, the severance from a business so successfully conducted for nearly forty years is more than an effort, and my sole consolation is in my sons, that they will so conduct the business that they will retain all my old friends and add many new ones of their own.

They will have ample capital to assure the public an up-to-date store in everything that pertains to the making or selling of good clothes for men. They will renovate the stock and the store, and will relegate all old methods to the rear. In the new stock you will find all that a man or boy needs in the way of apparel. You will find it in liberal assortments, and in qualities that are surprisingly good.

Racine is the birthplace of my business career, and its citizens have grown dear to me, and whether I continue to reside amongst you or take up my abode elsewhere, Racine will always be the first in my memory, and its citizens will have my best wishes; and I sincerely trust that my sons will so conduct their business enterprises that they will add luster to the name that I have worked so long to create.

Yours truly,
Simon Wolff.

Tabor Mask Ball.

A large crowd of people went out to Tabor Saturday night and attended the mask ball given by V. Prokesh. There was a large number of maskers on the floor and anything from an Indian up to a king could be seen. Everything passed off quietly and all had a good time. Ten dollars were awarded in prizes. Charles Perchil, as a soldier, had the best gent's fancy costume; Mrs. Anna Petuha, as queen, the best lady's; Delia McCosky was the best character lady, being a flower girl; John Choneloski was best character gent; John Schilling was the best comic gent and L. Wanreuk best lady. The cake walk was won by Teddy Mohrbacher and Adam Bentse.

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The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1899.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and the Gentleman Farmer Magazine, both one year for $1.50.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

The grip does not let go of the cold weather.

Immense ice fields cover the lake from all points of view.

For this time of year retail business is very good.

Dusty streets in town and bare fields in the country.

That snow storm has balted out in the Colorado mountains.

One paved street a year in time will see the principal avenues all paved.

People are getting used to the weather predictions, clear and continued cold.

The cold weather continues business at the old stand, with undiminished energy.

The cold weather hangs on with a grip that is evident that is what the matter with it.

Manufacturers report busy times and no trouble about new business. Plenty in sight.

About fifty-three marriages were recorded at the register of deeds office for the month of January.

Not the slightest trace has been obtained of the two highwaymen who held up the M. R. & K. electric car.

Although the city of Racine will have to pay the costs in the mandamus case of A. C. Grier, none of the aldermen will resign.

The person or persons who stole the Miller diamonds have not returned the same, notwithstanding the large reward offered.

There has been some talk of the B. P. O. Elks giving a ball at the Lakeside Auditorium for the benefit of the St. Luke's hospital.

Arthur Young, who was badly burned at the Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Co. factory last week, is resting much easier today.

Oliver Davis, son of Logan Davis, who went to the front with an Illinois regiment and who is now in Cuba, will soon be mustered out and return home.

The time for paying taxes without the additional 5 per cent penalty is rapidly drawing nigh. It is February 9th and includes that day. On the 10th the penalty will be enforced.

Ald. Tiedemann states that the aldermen's ball at the Lakeside Auditorium, for the purpose of raising funds to pay the costs of the mandamus case, will be held on the last night before the Lenten season.

New boilers are to be put in at the Badger Electric Light plant and it is the intention to run a cable across the river and furnish power for small factories. The Racine Knitting company is now being run by electricity.

The report that a horse, wagon and sewing machine of the Singer Sewing Machine company, had been stolen at Husher, is untrue. Agents state that the report was a pure fake and made up out of nothing. The horse did not even stray away.

William H. Bruce, a member of the Third Wisconsin, Company E, of Eau Claire, who has been stationed at Porto Rico since the war broke out with Spain, is in the city visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. Tubner, of the Singer Sewing Machine company. The gentleman tells many interesting stories in regard to the Cuban country. He was glad to get out of the country.

The headquarters of the state assembly of the Uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, which is to be held in Milwaukee Friday, will be the Plankinton house, and apartments for the delegates have already been secured. It has been incorrectly stated that headquarters would be at the Hotel Pfister. The meeting, which is to be called at 8 o'clock in the evening, will be held at the Pythian temple, in the Uihlein building, Grand avenue and Fourth street.

Assemblyman Killilea has been handed a bill by Ald. Jungmann of the Tenth ward, Milwaukee, which is aimed at civil service reform. The measure provides for the repeal of the laws creating civil service boards in all cities of the first and second class. The bill, therefore, will not only affect Milwaukee, but also Oshkosh, Racine, LaCrosse and Madison and some of the larger cities in the state where civil service has been introduced to some extent. Mr. Killilea will introduce the bill early next week.

It is reported in society circles that a prominent young musician will soon retire and open a candy store. His stock will be principally composed of gum drops at 4 cent per pound, he having brought the figure down to that basis when he wagered a box of candy with a young lady, lost and bought her ten pounds of the drops, beating down the merchant one cent per pound. The joke appears to have turned on the musician. Baked, fried and boiled gum drops were served that young musician until he wished he were dead.

Social and Personal.

H. T. Taylor is quite sick at the Richmond hotel.

J. C. Dorchester is laid up with an attack of la grippe.

Mrs. S. L. Sheldon, of Madison, is visiting Racine friends.

Sheriff Rein is confined to his room with an attack of la grippe.

Mr. Frank Graeber, who has been very sick, is much improved today.

J. A. Beaugrand was able to be at the city clerk's office this morning.

Detectives Peck and McManus, of Milwaukee, were in the city today.

Harry L. Pugh is in the city visiting friends and relatives for a short time.

Mrs. W. H. Raymond is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Bliss, of this city.

Mrs. W. H. Lewis is confined to her home at Hotel Merchants, with la grippe.

Al. Olson departed today for Wausau, Wis., where he accepts a responsible position.

Born to Alderman and Mrs. William Leimbach, of the Seventh ward, a bouncing son.

Mrs. J. M. Driver departed for River Forest today, where she will spend a week with friends.

Mrs. G. W. Byron has returned from Neenah, Wis., where she was called by the serious illness of her mother.

Theodore Menden was in the city this morning and states that he has completed the new hotel building at Lakeside.

The marriage of James M. Christianson and Annie S. Anderson, of Raymond, which occurred on Jan. 4, was filed at the register of deeds office today.

George H. Hopper is spending a few days at Chicago. It is believed that Mr. Hopper will soon take the management of a large hotel in that city.

Captain Alec. Anderson, of Freemont, Neb., is in the city on business. Mr. Anderson was formerly master of the schooner J. B. Newland, but is now a prosperous business man of Freemont.

Thursday afternoon Miss Nettie Peterson and Mr. Peter M. Baier of Chicago, were united in marriage at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Peterson, parents of the bride, by Rev. Knudson. Dinner followed the ceremony and the young couple departed for Chicago, their future home.

Mr. August Prieskorn and Miss Stopler will be united in marriage next Wednesday morning. Mr. Prieskorn has just erected a handsome new hotel at Lakeside and it is being fitted out with electric lights and all modern improvements. After the marriage a reception will be held in the afternoon and evening at the new house.

A New Era in the Clothing Business in Racine

THIS is an old house but the name is new. *With the change of title comes a change in methods. The way of doing business today is not the way of our Fathers.* New men beget new ideas, *and a careful study of the methods pursued by the most successful stores in other sections of the country,* and that means such stores as serve the public best and sell merchandise at the lowest possible price, *has convinced us that the proper methods to pursue is to have a* STRICTLY UNBREAKABLE ONE PRICE. *Therefore on and after the* First of March *every article of Clothing, Furnishing, Shoes, or Hats in our entire establishment will be* marked in plain figures *which* figures *will be* the one *the* only one *and the* lowest *price at which article* will be sold. *We will offer the greatest values possible at the* lowest price *and will be satisfied to* make small profits *on each article sold, depending upon the increased volume of trade to make our business pay—rather than go back to the* system now in vogue in every other store in this town, *of* gouging *as much profit out of each customer as is possible. We rely upon the intelligence of this city to support us in our new enterprise, and feel that the people will appreciate the fact that a city as progressive as ours should have a Clothing Store conducted upon the same high plane as those of the larger cities of the East and West.*

Particulars of Our Opening Will Be Published Later.

... S. WOLFF'S SONS ...

436 and 438 MAIN STREET.

DIES IN KENOSHA JAIL.

A Man Thrown Out of a Saloon Is Picked Up Unconscious and Soon Expires.

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 6.—A man names Albert Fritsche died in the jail yesterday under suspicious circumstances. He was found unconscious on the street Saturday night by a policeman. He was taken to jail and put into a cell. Sunday morning the sheriff found him still unconscious and sent for a doctor. The doctor left some medicine. At about noon the sheriff again went into the cell where the man was lying and found that he was still unconscious. He called the doctor again. Shortly after the doctor came the second time the man gave a few gasps and died. He is known to have been in a saloon at 12 o'clock Saturday night, and it is said he was violently thrown from the place. An inquest will be held today.

OBITUARY.

Campbell.

From Daily of Feb. 6, 1899.

Henry Campbell, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Racine, died this morning at his home, No. 1127 College avenue, aged 84 years. Deceased was well off in early days, but lost his means and for several years past has been in stringent circumstances. He has been a resident of the city for probably fifty years. He leaves an aged sister and other relatives to mourn his demise. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

Davidson.

William Davidson died at 6:20 o'clock this morning at the residence of his mother, No. 606 Mead street, of pneumonia, aged 27 years. Deceased was a young man well and favorably known about the city and highly esteemed by all who knew him. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 2 p. m., from the residence of W. Chadwick, No. 1114 Sixth street.

Ittner.

Mrs. H. F. Ittner died at her home, No. 1733 North Erie street, at 4:20 o'clock this morning, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 27 years. Deceased was born and reared in this city and was highly beloved by all who knew her. A husband and two children survive to mourn her death. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the German Congregational church on High street.

Delaney.

Mrs. Sarah Delaney, mother of Mrs. Barney Kernan, of this city, died at her home, No. 55 Twenty-seventh street, Milwaukee, Sunday, aged 73 years. Mrs. Kernan will have the sympathy of her many friends in her sad affliction.

Revenue Office Receipts.

The receipts at the internal revenue office at Milwaukee for January show an increase of more than 100 per cent over the receipts of January, 1898. This is because of better business and the increase of beer, spirit and tobacco tax. The receipts for the months from beer stamps were $257,561; spirits, $214,548.84; tobacco, $52,498.92, and revenue stamps, $54,716.30. The total amount received was $641,240.50, against $301,206.82 last year.

Liver Ills

Like billiousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HAS THERE BEEN ANOTHER BATTLE

A Cablegram From Dewey Which Causes More Uneasiness.

NO MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT

But Regulars Will Replace the Volunteers as Fast as Possible—Dewey's Fleet Placed in Position to Shell Town if Exigency Demands It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The navy department has received the following: Manila, Feb. 6.—The insurgents have attacked Manila. The Boston leaves today for Iloilo to relieve the Baltimore, which returns to Manila. Two men were wounded on board the Monadnock, one seriously.

Signed: Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Army officers believe that Dewey's despatch today is a delayed cablegram, while the naval officers believe just the opposite and that it refers to a second engagement.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Following is a list of the killed in Saturday's action at Manila: First Idaho, Major Edward McConville; Corporal Caldwell. First Nebraska, Privates Eggert, Lagger, Bigleir, Baffinger. First California, Private Dewar. First Colorado, Private Dean. First Wyoming, Sergeant Rogers. Sixth artillery, Private Woodman. Fourteenth infantry, four men unidentified.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

HONG KONG, Feb. 6.—The following was received from Manila before the outbreak occurred: Dewey in an interview said the Monadnock is guarding one end of the city and the Monterey and the army protects the rear. He added that he sent word to Aguinaldo that if accidentally the insurgents entered Manila he would reduce it to mortar and stone.

Insurgents are an armed mob, the dispatch adds, and incapable of government and are angry with Dewey for seizing vessels flying the Filipino flags. The admiral, the correspondent says, is not favorable to annexation but believes in the gradual withdrawal of the United States troops. He also says the United States is morally bound to establish a stable government in the Philippines. The Filipino junta here say that the fighting in Manila was only an outpost skirmish designed to influence the vote in the United States senate today on the peace treaty.

FILIPINO JUNTA ENROUTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It is believed the remaining members of the Filipino Junta will be enroute before night. Lopez today sought to evade an interview and said nothing could be said at this time.

NO MORE RE-INFORCEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The war department made no move toward further re-inforcements for General Otis. It was pointed out that two ships sail soon from San Francisco and one is on its way from New York, and it is asserted that the department feels no doubt as to the ability of Otis to cope with the situation without further assistance. It is said, however, that the shipment of regulars to the Philippines will continue with as much promptness as possible in order that the volunteers in the islands may be relieved and sent home. It may be regarded as significant that the department at this time should declare its intention of continuing to withdraw the volunteers as fast as they can be spared from active service.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children, perfectly harmless. Robinson Drug Co.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations. Robinson's Drug Co.

WANTS $5,000 DAMAGES.

Mrs. Helen Peterson Commences Action Against M. R. & K. For Damages.

Helen Peterson has commenced a suit against the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric railway for $5,000 damages, on account of the death of her husband, Anton Peterson, who was killed over one year ago. It will be remembered that Peterson was struck by an electric car north of the city and both legs were mangled. He died in a short time after. In her complaint the widow alleges that her husband was put off the car when in such condition that he was unable to take care of himself and that he consequently wandered on the track and was injured and that the injuries caused his death.

STRUCK IT RICH.

Leavenworth Kershaw Said to Have Obtained a Claim Worth $30,000 in Alaska.

From Daily of Feb. 6, 1899.

A year or more ago Leavenworth Kershaw, who was employed in the offices of the J. I. Case T. M. Co., in company with John Workman and Vernon Rogers, two well known society men of this city, departed for the west in search of gold. Mr. Workman was lost in a blizzard, or while hunting and nearly perished, and was considerably frozen. When found he was in bad shape. Careful nursing brought him out all right and he came home. When the war with Spain broke out Mr. Rogers came back and went to the front with Company F. Mr. Kershaw remained in the west and pushed on to the Klondike. He made a strike in the Alaska gold fields and now comes the news that he has obtained a claim valued at $30,000. All of the friends of Kershaw will hope that the report is true, as the young man certainly deserves success.

MATRIMONIAL.

Beerbower-Miller.

This morning a handsome and elegantly dressed couple called at the office of County Judge E. B. Belden and expressed a desire to be united in marriage. The groom gave his name as Freeman B. Miller of Chicago, a locomotive engineer by profession, and the bride gave her name as Jessie M. Beerbower of Cedar Rapids, Ia. There being no obstacles in the way, the judge performed the ceremony and Mr. and Mrs. Miller went on their way rejoicing. Miss Gertrude Belden was the bridesmaid and Albert L. Anderson the groomsman.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet. 25c.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepard, Publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe. Pleasant to take, quick to act." Robinson Drug Co.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy.

Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggist, Racine, Wis.

Indianapolis Journal: Harrigus—Oi see you out no more since you married Dolan's widdy. Do you care no more for the club?

Garrigus—It's that very thing Oi am afraid of.

Food does more harm than good when not digested. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It prevents wasting diseases and cures stomach troubles. It cures indigestion, sour stomach and belching, and allows a worn out stomach rest. It acts instantly. Robinson Drug Co.

$100—Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic.

May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who wets bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

To prevent accidents when cleaning windows, a German has patented a portable balcony, which can be moved around from one window to another, with brackets fixed on each frame to support it at the top, the bottom resting loosely on the sill.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequalled for overcoming constipation and all liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill. Robinson Drug Co.

Zahn Dry Goods Co.,

428 MAIN ST.

smyrna rugs.

This week we will make the following reductions on all sizes of smyrna rugs. Make your rug purchase this week.

The 95c smyrna rugs this week 70c. The 1.35 smyrna rugs this week 1.00. The 2.00 smyrna rugs this week 1.50. The 2.50 smyrna rugs this week 1.95 The 3.50 smyrna rugs this week 2.50. The 5.50 smyrna rugs this week 4.00.

blanket clearing—the saving will pay your future needs.

95c for the 1 39 heavy grey blankets. 1.50 for the 2.00 extra large grey wool blankets. 2.50 for the 3 50 white and red blankets. 2.75 for the 3.75 and 4 00 all wool natural grey blankets. 3.75 for the 5.00 all wool white, sanitary, grey and fancy plaid blankets.

underwear clearing—these prices ought to be an inducement for underwear buying.

35c underwear for 25c. 50c underwear for 39c. 1.00 underwear for 70c. 1.25 and 1.35 underwear for 1.10. 1.50 underwear for 1.15.

flannel night robes—65c for the mens 85c robes. 79c for the ladies 98c robes.

ladies' house wrappers—69c for the 98c wrappers. 90c for the 1.25, 1.35 and 1.49 wrappers. 1.10 for the 1.69 and 1.75 wrappers.

New spring dress trimmings, new braid, new gimps, new cords just in today, new petticoats in metallic print satines, new silks, heavy satines etc. 98c, 1.25, 1.50, 1 89 and 2 00.

JUDGE GILSON NOT A CANDIDATE

Will Not be Candidate For Supreme Bench Against Dodge.

IN FACE OF URGENT APPEALS

Feels He Must Decline as He Has Always Been Opposed to Making a Partisan Canvass in a Judicial Contest.

Judge Gilson will not be a candidate for a seat on the supreme bench in opposition to Justice Dodge, who was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Justice Pinney, resigned, and who will stand for election in April. Justice Cassoday, whose term expires this year, will be re-elected without opposition and Judge Gilson's refusal to be a candidate against Justice Dodge leaves the field clear for the latter's election. In response to an inquiry from the Sentinel Judge Gilson yesterday said:

JUDGE GILSON'S STATEMENT.

"I do not expect to be a candidate for justice of the supreme court at the spring election.

"The impression to the contrary which seems to prevail to some extent in the state must have been inferred from statements of some of my friends in expressing the wish that I might become a candidate. Numerous and urgent requests to this effect have been received.

"A year ago I declined to seek a re-election as circuit judge and I am not disposed now to enter into a struggle for a place on the supreme bench.

"If considered necessary to put all agitation on this subject at rest so far as I am concerned, you may say that under no circumstances will I be a candidate in opposition to Judge Dodge.

"Of course the long, faithful and eminent services of Chief Justice Cassoday will be recognized by his unanimous re-election."

URGENT APPEALS REJECTED.

Lawyers and other friends in all parts of the state have been urgent in appealing to Judge Gilson to become a candidate. There was a general hope and expectation that he would be chosen by Gov. Scofield for the supreme court vacancy and the selection of Justice Dodge caused genuine disappointment, which, however, never took the form of any personal hostility to Mr. Dodge or raised any question of his ability. Judge Gilson was more widely known. His long and honorable service on the circuit bench was believed to entitle him to the advancement which Justice Pinney's retirement offered. He represented conspicuously the idea of an independent judiciary, of judicial nominations free from partisan control. He was more generally endorsed for the supreme court appointment than any other candidate. All those things combined to intensify the disappointment that he was not chosen. Then, too, Gen. Bragg, who had rendered conspicuous service to the cause of honest money and good government, was known to have added his strong endorsement to that of other lawyers in various parts of the state for Judge Gilson's appointment, and his friends among Republicans, as well as many Democrats, felt that it should have been given weight.

JUDGE GILSON NOT MOVED.

The result of all this was that many of Judge Gilson's friends were determined that he should stand for the election in April. They assured him that public sentiment was with him and that his consent to become a candidate could not be construed as making a partisan canvass for a judicial contest, but Judge Gilson could not be convinced. He has always held pronounced views against any sort of a political or personal struggle for judicial office and his views were not to be changed even by the urgent appeals of friends in whose opinions he had great confidence.

So much depends upon the purity of the blood that by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla many different diseases are cured.

First publication Jan. 12, 1899.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Heselden, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary C. Hay, representing among other things that Thomas Heselden, late of the town of Raymond in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, died intestate, on or about the 12th day of November, A. D., 1895, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is the daughter of said deceased; and praying that Mary C. Hay be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Tuesday, the 7th day of February A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said county court in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Racine Weekly Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court.

E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Dater January 10, 1899.
Waller & Gittings, Attorneys. 4t

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

ROBINSON DRUG CO.

A LOCAL Disease
A Climatic Affection
Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.
Get a well-known specific
Ely's Cream Balm
It is quickly Absorbed.
Gives Relief at once.
Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.
Allays Inflammation.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, No Mercury, No injurious drug. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

SOME FACTS IN REGARD TO CANNED BEEF

The Nutrients in Meats Are Insoluble in Boiling Water.

INVALUABLE FOR ARMY USE

The Lack of Knowledge or Facilities For Handling It the Great Trouble — If Properly Prepared It is as Good Ten Years From Now as Today.

A discussion has arisen regarding meats, both canned and refrigerated, that have been furnished the United States government to supply the army and navy during the late war with Spain. The effect of this discussion might be productive of good were conclusions reached after testimony was presented; but, as loose generalities are taking the place of sworn evidence, the trade and commerce of the country are threatened and the agricultural interests of the west especially, are being seriously imperiled.

Take, for instance, the important article of canned meats, and how few there are, even of those who have constantly used them, who know anything of their actual tritive value. Most of the comment now indulged in discloses the densest ignorance as to the scientific data upon which their value is based. These data are established so thoroughly that they are now, and for a long time have been, placed beyond the realm of doubt and have reached the position outside even of discussion. Careful, scientific work in this country and exhaustive expert research on the part of European governments have resulted in authoritative conclusions now known to be thorough investigation of the subject of foods and their nutritive values during the years 1890-1895. W. O. Atwater, professor of chemistry in the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., devoted several years in this country and in Europe to this subject and the results of his work are published by the department of Agriculture at Washington, and are standard authority. With European governments the food problem has demanded the closest attention. It has been probed by them until the very bottom facts have been laid bare. As Atwater has investigated for the United States, so have Dr. Koenig, Roubner, Etzinger, Stultzer, Fassbender and other conspicuously eminent authorities, investigated for France, Germany, Austria and other European countries. Tests numerable have been made in provisioning vast armeis under all conditions of service—in barracks, during maneuvering in peace and actual war. Penal and eleemosynary institutions have been availed of for these tests and tabulated tests have been for years affirmed and reaffirmed until their accuracy is now known to be definately established.

The charge of inferior nutritive value, when applied canned boiled meats, needs only investigation for its refutation. Long experience should be sufficent to establish their superiority, but reasons for this superiority may be concisely stated. Animal life requires three classes of foods—nitrogenous matter in the form of proteids; carbo-hydrates as found in sugar, starch and allied products; phosphates and a few other salts. Meat is the chief source of nitrogenous matter as used in daily food. Its chemical analysis shows it to be composed of water, proteids and a small percentage of mineral matter. The maximum amount of matter in meat solution in boiling water is four pounds in 100. The nutritive part of meat is albumen and myosin, the basis of muscle. Neither of these is soluble in boiling water. Upon immersing meat in water at the boilnig temperature the albumen that squeezes out the water producing a shrinkage of 40 per cent in weight. Less than two per cent. of this shrinkage is due to the extraction of matter soluble in water: 38 per cent. is water removed by the contraction in cooking. None of the two per cen. of soluble matter removed by cooking is nutriment. The ignorant charge, therefore, sometimes heard that meat has had all the nutrition cooked out of it is necessarily without foundation. This charge is always maliciously or ignorantly made. The nutrients in meat are insoluble in boiling water. The value of canned boiled meat as a nutrient has been fully established by the most extended experiments in Europe and America; and is beyond the possibility of dispute that 98 per cent. of the proteids of boiled beef, such as is put in cans is digestible and is assimilated by the system. So that it may be positively asserted that the nutritive value of the canned meat known to commerce is absolutely, at any stage of its manufacture, beyond the control of the manufacturer. Be he honest or dishonest, he cannot tamper with it. No process is now known or ever has been known by which the insoluble nutritives can be withdrawn from it. Scientific limitations protect the consumer even if unscrupulous manufacturers desired to rob his. Tests that may be counted by the hundreds prove this. They are not merely laboratory tests; they are exhaustive and practical, and are conducted by scientists with closest attention to details. Every particle of food taken into the system and every article excreted is analyzed. These tests extend for months under all conditions. Individuals as well as masses of people are subjected to them. The armies of Europe and the notley assembly of men in public institutions contribute to the unassailable accuracy of their results. And all of this great mass of scientific testimony proves beyond controversy that boiled meat, instead of being less nutritious than uncooked fresh meat, is actually more so, for it is now known that 60 pounds of the former contains as much nutrition as 100 pounds of the latter.

In canning meat it is necessary that it be partially cooked before placing it in the can. This process, as has been shown, does not remove any of the nutritive properties. Even were it a commercial usage, it would be false economy to add any of the water in which the meat was cooked to the contents of the can. Absolutely no value as a nutriment would be obtained by so doing. The can should contain the maximum amount of nutriment with the minimum amount of weight, and this only can be accomplished by filling it with nutritious solid meat. If the can is tight and its contents properly processed, the meat will be as good years afterwards as on the day it was put up. All cans are tested for faulty processing or for leaks, and but few escape the vigilance that protection from financial loss demands. And it may be added, that considering the small percentage of fat in canned meats, the entire absence of bone, and the well established fact of their superiority as a nutriment,—great injustice is being done by ignorant denunciation of this necessary article of food.

Much of the recent criticism of this class of food has unquestionably been occasioned by its improper and injudicious use. Lack of knowledge or of facilities in handling it as an army ration, are responsible for most, if not all of the trouble. The British, French and German armies have used it for so many years that they are familiar with proper cooking methods. Some addition of hot water may be advantageously used in its preparation, and the addition of common condiments, such as salt and pepper, will remedy the insipidity that characterizes all boiled meats when used without them.

HEALTH OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Only One Death in January Among Troops on Foreign Soil--Gen. Otis' Report.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—According to reports from Washington at the division headquarters here the health of the United States soldiers in foreign countries was never better. Only one death occurred during January among the thousands of regulars serving in the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Responding to the resolutions of inquiry the secretary of war sent to the senate Gen. Otis's report on health and conditions at Manila as follows: The deaths among the troops in the Philippines since their arrival to Feb. 1, seven months, has been 220, of which forty-one were due to wounds and accidents. Of the remaining 179, sixty-five died of typhoid fever, 43 of small pox, 22 of dysentery, 8 of malarial fever. The remaining deaths were due to many various diseases. Small pox has caused great apprehension and the entire command has been vaccinated several times. Twelve physicians have been engaged several weeks vaccinating the natives. Most of the sickly season is during the hot months of March, April and May, when fevers, small pox, dysentery are more prevalent. Nine per cent. of the command is now sick, the great majority of wrom have slight ailments."

TRANSPORT SHERMAN SAILS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The transport Sherman sailed for Manila today with the Third regulars and one battalion of the Seventeenth, together with a large quantity of ammunition.

The pedestal, the support of health and beauty, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There can be no beauty without health. There can be no health when the delicate womanly organs are diseased. Diseases which undermine woman's health and prey upon her beauty, irregular periods, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness, are perfectly and permanently cured by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

LIFE WAS A BURDEN TO ME.

So Weak and Nervous I Was a Complete Physical Wreck.

I Could Eat Nothing, Sleep Was Impossible, I Expected to Die.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Is the Wonderful Remedy That Made Me Well.

Mrs. Minnie Miller, 5 Guthrie Street, Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "For many years I was troubled with indigestion and constipation. I became so weak and nervous that I was a complete physical wreck. I had dizzy spells, palpitation of the heart and numbness of my hands and feet. My life was a burden to me and a trouble and worry to all my friends. I expected to die. At times I thought I should lose my mind. My stomach was in such a condition that I could eat nothing but a very little of the lightest kind of food. Sleep was impossible. Every little noise would startle me and I would feel faint. No one can imagine the agony I suffered but those who are afflicted with nervousness. I cannot describe the feeling in half its

horrors. At last I saw Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy advertised, and I thought I would try it. Wonderful to relate the first bottle helped me so much that I had faith in it. I took two more bottles, and oh! I feel so much better, I can sleep soundly and the nervous feeling has almost left me. I can eat with a good appetite and have gained seven pounds. I am only too glad to recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura, and I hope this testimonial will be the means of inducing many to use this marvelous remedy."

Another great advantage in using Dr. Greene's Nervura is the fact that you can consult about your case without charge with the famous Dr. Greene, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., either by calling at the office or writing to him.

TOLD A SAD AND PATHETIC STORY

Told by Edward McCreary of Milwaukee to the Chief of Police.

HIS WIFE DIED YEARS AGO

Raised a Family of Children—Sick and Penniless He Walks From Milwaukee—Alleges He Applied to a Son For Help and Was Refused.

Chief of Police J. W. Johnson and his men hear pathetic stories at times. Last night a story more sad and pathetic than usual was listened to. A man nearly 60 years of age, entered the police office. His appearance indicated that he was tired, foot sore and much dejected and there were traces of sorrow on his face. He wanted a night's lodgings and as he asked the accommodation tears came to his eyes and he wept bitterly.

By degrees Chief Johnson got his story and history of his life in a measure. He said that his name was Edward McCreary. Sixteen years ago his good wife died, leaving him five children, one daughter and four sons. He gave the children as good a home as possible and raised them to the best of his ability. The daughter died of consumption and the sons scattered. Recently he lost his property and was taken sick and had been confined in a Milwaukee hospital. Yesterday morning he was discharged from the hospital, not having a dollar to his credit.

What to do he did not know. He had a son employed at the S. Freeman & Sons boiler shops in this city and he determined to seek the boy. He started out on foot and walked the whole twenty-five miles, arriving here late yesterday. After some difficulty he located Freeman's shop and entered the office. His son, he says, was called out, but hardly condescended to recognize him and refused to assist him in any way and he was obliged to apply for shelter at the police station.

As the man told his story the tears rolled down his cheeks and he was in great distress. As the police station keeps no lodgers the man was accompanied to the tramp house on Wisconsin street, and although heart sick and almost broken down he slept on a hard plank with a dozen more of the toughest characters imaginable and the atmosphere of the place was bad enough to kill a well man. This morning he took his biscuit and cup of cold water with the other tramps and went forth in the world may be to drop and die by the wayside.

Whether the man told the chief of police the truth is not known, but the story is certainly a most sad and pathetic one.

IN TROUBLE AT KENOSHA.

A Salesman Arrested on Charge of Selling Merchandise Without a License.

The Kenosha News says that: "Louis Finsilber, a salesman from Milwaukee, is pacing the corridors of the county jail waiting for the reappearance of a friend who seems to have entirely forgotten him. Finsilber was arrested on Wednesday evening by Police Officer Barber on a charge of selling merchandise about the streets without a license. He came here yesterday morning from Racine in company with a man named Flick, who, he says, had hired him to act as a salesman for an incandescent lamp of a new pattern. The two men had been working in Racine, but unpleasant business relations had caused them to separate, but both came to Kenosha.

"They made no effort to secure a license for the sale of their wares, but at once started in. Flick attended to the wholesale part of the business and sold a bill of goods to the gas company and then left for Milwaukee. His companion went on with the work in Kenosha, and as the fixtures were sold at an exceedingly low price he soon found a flourishing business, until he finally made a sale to a Main street merchant who at once reported the case to the police, and the peddler was nabbed and then placed in jail."

FOR THE WOMEN AND ALSO THE MEN

Members of a Club Who Make it a Practice of Attending Meetings.

POINTS FROM A CORRESPONDENT

How the Men Act When They Go to Club and How the Women Appear—One of Them Tells—Rather Sarcastic But Interesting.

Racine has a Woman's club. The membership embraces nearly all of the educated and literary ladies of the Belle City. Meeting are held and excellent papers are heard on the best topics of the day. Sometimes a member of the club becomes imbued with the idea that the ladies do not take that interest in club affairs that are necesary and an article is written for the press. Here is one that will interest both the gentlemen who are members of a club and also the ladies:

"If you use this," writes the correspondent from whom it comes, "please do not use my name. I am afraid of the legions of members of my club!" And with it came the most conventional and dignified report of club proceedings one might desire! Why not see the funny side, so long as nobody forgets the dignity and meaning of it all? Don't the togaed fathers themselves make the most beautiful conscript cartoons you ever heard of?

This is what she sends:

When a man goes to his club he leaves his cares and his business behind him. He pulls off his coat and plays billiards, or he puts up his feet and rests them while he puffs away at a cigar or sips something that he thinks will do him good. He doesn't pretend to be something he isn't. He doesn't say a lot of things he doesn't mean. He doesn't say: "You dear thing, how sweet you look," to someone who has done him an ill turn. What he does say sounds worse but is realy more pious, because it is at least the truth. He makes no pretense whatever but just loafs and invites his soul, which seldom responds to the invitation.

When a woman goes to her club she leaves comfort and candor behind. She dons her stiffest corset, her newest shoes, and tightest dress with the highest and most uncompromising "stock." She is on a constant strain; she has come to be instructed and must look as if it were the most pleasurable thing in life and quite her normal condition. She listens to a paper which she doesn't comprehend, and the strong coffee, served in small doses, keeps her awake and gives her a headache. The next day she tells her sympathizing friends that the mental strain of trying to think out the deep meaning of the club papers, especially that last one by Madam Knowall, is too much for her, and she will have to give up the club during Lent, when she will strive to "build up her system." She then proceeds to "build up" by devising a new costume for Easter, with more steels than ever in the bodice, a longer "spoonbill" corset, more trimming on the heavily lined skirt, and a double dose of jet and plumes on the hat. Donning these, she goes to the club again, refreshed and invigorated.

One of Them.

OBITUARY.

McIntyre.

Michael McIntyre, one of the earliest settlers of Kenosha county, died Wednesday afternoon at the home of his daughter in Chicago. The deceased was over 90 years of age and had spent his entire life in Kenosha until a few years ago when he went to Chicago to live with his daughters. The remains will be taken to Kenosha for burial Saturday, the funeral to be held from St. James' church at 10 a. m.

Thirty years ago there were only two dozen explosive compounds known to chemists; now there are over 1,000.

COURT OF INQUIRY WILL BE ORDERED

To Investigate Truth or Falsity of Statements Made by Miles.

MILES NOT TO BE SUSPENDED

Action Will Not be Taken Until War Investigating Board Has Reported—Difficulty in Securing Officers to Serve on the Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—The cabinet today had the conduct of General Miles under consideration. While no formal action was taken yet there is reason to believe hat the court of inquiry will be ordered. In the meantime it is not likely he will be relieved of his position as general of the ary.

It is understood, however, the court of inquiry will not be ordered till the war investigation commission makes a report as this will probably form the basis of another court of inquiry.

The indications are that the court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate the report upon the truth or falsity of the statements alleged to have been made by Gen. Miles in which the quality of beef furnished the troops during the late war was questioned. The matter was discussed at some length at today's cabinet meeting and although no definite decision was reached the concensus of opinion was that such proceeding should be had.

It was argued if the packers who furnished the beef to the army fraudulently supplied an article of the character charged by Miles, the country had a right to know it and if the charges were without foundation the people had an equal right to know that fact.

Justice to all concerned was agreed and it was demanded that the whole truth be brought to light. It was also agreed that Miles should not be suspended from office as commander of the army pending such investigation, as it was not intended even by inference that should he be prejudiced of any wrong doing in this connection, and it was not believed that any action would be taken however, until the war investigating commission made its report, which is expected within the next few days. The cabinet also discused the sanitary condition of Havana, and Gen. Brooke will be instructed to proceed as rapidly as possible in the work of renovating the city. The question of the wisdom of digging up the streets to any great extent during the rainy season has been presented for Gen. Brooke's consideration in view of the cabinet being against it.

MILES WILL NOT TALK.

On being informed of the currently reported court of inquiry in store for him Miles said after thorough consideration that he had decided to say nothing on the subject. He remains at his office in the discharge of his regular duties. It is suggested that it will be difficult to secure the personnel for even a court of inquiry with its limited membership without employing some officers who already have taken some part in the controversy between Miles and Eagan on account of the scarcity of available officers of sufficient rank to warrant an assignment to this duty.

STOCK LOSSES HEAVY.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 3.—The blizzard seems to have spent its fury and definite news of the probable loss of the stock on ranges has been received, but the opinion of the best informed stockmen is that the losses will be heavy, as there has not been enough wind to blow the snow off the ranges so that the cattle will be able to obtain forage.

INCURABLE DISEASES

Many diseases considered incurable are catarrh under other names.

Simple catarrh in the head is called incurable. Consumption is catarrh of the lungs, and its victim is, no doubt, past help in the more advanced stages; but great numbers of people die of consumption needlessly. It is certain that every phase of catarrh, including many cases of consumption, are cured by the right treatment. Pe-ru-na, Dr. Hartman's great prescription, attacks catarrhal diseases scientifically and cures them. Dr. Hartman explains it fully in his books which are mailed on application. Here is a letter from Mrs. Harmening, Mazo Manie, Wis., who is one of many cured of consumption by Pe-ru-na. She says:

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

DEAR SIRS:—"I cannot praise your remedy too highly. Last winter I had la grippe and hemorrhage of the lungs followed. All the doctors around here told me I had to die of consumption. Then I thought I would ask Dr. Hartman for advice, which I did. He prescribed Pe-ru-na for me, and I took it according to his directions and was cured. I advise everybody that is troubled with lung disease to take Dr. Hartman's treatment. I am sure they will not regret it if they do. I am now enjoying good health, and can thank Pe-ru-na for it."

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899.

WOOD PULP AND TARIFF.

Whenever the protective tariff is used to help maintain an offensive trust, that portion of protection could be withdrawn with great benefit to the American people. Such a trust, offensive in all sense of the word is the paper trust controlled by the International Paper company which is alleged to control and monopolize the making of print paper in this country made only possible by the tariff on wood pulp. The duties received by the treasury last year from wood pulp was not exceeding $50,000, but the amount extorted from American publishers reached far more.

It is charged that this wood pulp business is partly responsible for the failure of the high joint commission to reach an understanding between Canada and this country, the lumber question being a mooted and disputed point. If it be true, it would cause no surprise among the newspaper men who realize what it is to be cinched by trusts. Some papers so tarred with the trusts that they are unable to perceive the difference between legitimate protection and illegitimate, are saying such papers as are exposing this leech feeding off the American newspapers, are free trade papers, but of course the intelligent citizen fully understands this sort of argument.

It is stated, says an exchange, "after stating that the price of print paper had been put up from fifteen to eighteen per cent since the combine captured the trade that also it is claimed since the close of the war the demand for paper has fallen off considerably. If competition had not been stifled the different mills would endeavor to stimulate the demand by lowering prices. The International Paper company, owning 80 per cent of all the paper mills, does not pursue that policy. While maintaining the excessive price of paper at home, where it has a monopoly, it is pressing the sale of its product in England, Germany, Australia, and other foreign markets. It does not hesitate to reduce prices there to make sales. During last year it sold abroad nearly three million dollars' worth of paper.

"It is stated also that "the pulp trade is being enlarged by the shipping of surplus pulp to England, where there is a good demand and better prices for it than in this country." There is a heavy duty on wood pulp so as to protect the American manufacturers, but they seem to need no protection when they were able to export last year over half a million dollars' worth of pulp and are increasing the quantity they send abroad.

The duties on print paper and wood pulp produce little revenue. Evidently they are not needed to protect those two industries from destruction by foreign competition. Those duties serve no other purpose than to enable a monopoly to extort excessive prices from domestic consumers and make books and newspapers dear. While exacting high prices at home it charges low prices abroad, and Germans and Englishmen pay less for American-made paper than Americans do. The legislation which permits that is vicious legislation and should not be allowed to stand."

THE HULL ARMY MEASURE.

The senate should not balk on the Hull army reorganization bill. Every patriotic instinct of the people demands this step and that any enlargement of the army is an infringement upon the rights of the people or in any wise a menace to their rights, is nothing but an insult to their intelligence.

The Hull bill leaves it discretionary with the president as to the number, fifty thousand or one hundred thousand, that is, while the number is fixed at 100,000 men, the executive can, if he pleases, reduce the size of the infantry and cavalry companies, and thus make a minimum of 50,000. There are no other limitations or restrictions. The army is left as it has been since the foundation of the republic under the charge of the president of the United States.

The public demand is for an army of regulars that will be large enough, says the Times-Herald, "to meet the present requirements of the nation and which will provide a force of splendidly trained and well equipped troops as a nucleus around which may be gathered the volunteer forces of the country in the event of a great and sudden emergency.

Opposition to this measure in the senate will be an unpardonable affront to the patriotic sentiment of the nation. The principle of the house bill is one that commands it to the intelligent citizenship of the country. There is no question of expansion involved. New governmental responsibilities have been forced upon us from which we cannot honorably escape. It is not a question of new territorial acquisitions; it is a question of maintaining order in the territory already under our jurisdiction. It is also a question of national defense.

"The bill provides, in addition to general officers and staff departments, for twelve regiments of cavalry of twelve troops each, 144 coast batteries, twenty-four field batteries, thirty regiments of infantry of twelve companies each, a corps of engineers and one regiment of engineers, an ordinance department and a signal corps, the latter with 625 enlisted men. The bill also gives the President discretion to recruit the organizations serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines in whole or in part from the inhabitants of those islands."

ADVANCE THE CAUSE.

There is a well founded suspicion afloat that the cause of a sound money honest money and a perfectly stable currency, would be advanced several numbers to speak in naval parlance, if the idea was not so pronounced by a number of prominent gentlemen in favor of issuing circulating notes based upon bank assets. It would seem to be this that prevents a reasonable agreement at Washington. However sound in theory this may be, that of issuing our circulating medium through banks, and this circulating medium in turn guaranteed by the government, a generation of people entirely accustomed to a currency solely issued by the government, national bank currency to all intents and purposes equally issued by governmental authority, for their security is based upon government bonds themselves and the government still behind that, are not taking kindly to the platforms announced by various boards of trade and sound money leagues. The majority of these advocate the currency to be issued through the banks based upon commercial assets, the banks being taxed a certain per cent that the government in case of failure may redeem the notes issued; this is also supplemented by an arrangement taxing all banks with the burden of redeeming each others circulating notes.

What people want is certainty. What financiers want is certainty. If it is to be gold standard, let it be such, if a silver standard then let people understand it. There is one thing very certain and that is that in view of the positive demands of the Republican national platform and the official utterances of a Republican president, the party can illy afford to go into another presidential campaign with its asservations wholly disregarded.

The bill agreed upon to be reported favorably is on the right lines and not mixed in with proposed plans of issuing currency on commercial assets.

KILL THIS BILL.

Senate bill No. 13 offered by Senator McGillivray to "examine and regulate" the sale of patent medicines, is a bill directed to the wrong purpose. It may be properly called a law intended to drive a heavy blow at property rights, if not destroy. The proposed measure requires the "formula" of all preparations to be approved of by the state pharmacy board, which is a highly mischievous thing to do, to say nothing of its impertinence.

The proposition to place in the hands of any one man the power to say what is and what is not a proper medicinal preparation, is a gross piece of injustice. As well and better require every preparation or prescription made by every doctor t be first examined by the state board of ornamental purposes. The proposition that millions of invested capital shall expose their formulas to the mercies of any one man or set of men is a wrongful perversion of the proper sphere of legislators. The bill says these formulas shall be kept secret, which in itself places the ban of condemnation upon it. How secret will they be kept and what guarantee would any maker of proprietary medicines have that they would be kept secret.

The hypocritical pretense is made of protecting the dear people from "poisons," but this is pure nonsense. Why endeavor to protect people from supposed poisonous drugs and not protect them as well from the thousands and thousands of doctors throughout the country upon whom no check is placed except the one requirement that they shall possess a diploma.

The bill is patent with hidden power to efface and destroy property rights. It is patent with a wrongful purpose and can do no possible good but plenty of harm and injustice.

If the state wants to go into the regulating line there are far more open fields that this directed to an end that can do tion.

The passage by the house of the Hull army bill is without condition, the amendment forbidding the use of the increased army in suppressing domestic insurrection being defeated.

There will be nothing made by making a martyr out of Gen. Miles.

EMBALMED SECESSION PLANS.

One would think the dry bones would rattle when the other day Senator Butler of North Carolina bravely made a prolonged argument in the United States senate in behalf of secession and insisting states had a constitutional right to secede. But strange as it might seem, no one threw any bricks at the North Carolina senator and neither were the police called out, nor were any presidential proclamation issued warning the country of impending danger and to refrain from violence. That all was peaceable is due to the great good sense of the people who understand these venerable apologists for the treason and rebellion of a generation ago, don't really mean just what they say.

Yes funny too, quite a point was brought out. It seems years ago, back in 1888, Lamar of Mississippi was appointed chief justice and in an interview Mr. Lamar admitted that states organized out of territory purchased from any source by the national government stood upon a different footing as regards the right to secede. In short that any of the original thirteen colonies that organized the federal government or any of the territory of theirs from which afterwards congress organized states, possessed this right of secession, but the Spanish purchases, as Florida, the Louisiana purchase, which included the vast northwest, the additions of other territory purchased or annexed by the federal government stood on a different condition.

The patriotic people of the country decided and proved their contention that there was no such thing as secession in any case whatever. They are abundantly able to prove it all over again if necessary which most happily will never be the case.

IN FRANCE.

The indications in France point almost straight as an arrow toward revolution and anarchy. The subversion of the French courts and the cowardly cringing government to the army is fast causing a revulsion of feeling in the minds of such of the French people who yet have possession of their senses.

The fate of this Dreyfus interests the American people in no manner otherwise than that which interests the right side of humanity and the securing of justice in the courts. His religion or nationality cuts no figure with the citizens of the United States, and therefore on this side can be followed the grotesque outrageousness of it all, and probe to the bottom the iniquities of French governmental systems, and perfectly understand the rottenness of things in Paris and France.

The French ministry are prominent figures and to say they are figure heads is not saying anything out of the way. The criminal branch of the court of cassation and the civil branch of the court are engaging in a spectacle, with the ministry as the clowns and the army as highly interested spectators occupying front seats, with the public in the galleries, that interests the world. An ostensible Republic, for France has as a fact never had any genuine Republic yet, cannot exist in view of the rottenness displayed at Paris and the supineness of the French ministry in permitting itself to be ruled by the mob.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

A bill has been introduced into the Illinois legislature with the object of providing for municipal control of public utilities such as street railways, lighting plants gas and electric, telegraph and telephone lines and presumably water works, and also other means of transportation. The bill provides the means by which municipalities may purchase existing public franchises and for the people to vote upon such ordinances as have for their purpose the acquiring of properties or constructing new public works.

If the elements of partisanship were absent and a strict civil service law enforced, the question of municipal ownership would receive a general recognition, but despite this objection, there is becoming a gradual recognition of the truth that the only proper regulation of the franchise problem is the complete ownership by the people of all works of public utility.

Colorado modestly by its legislature asks all the rest of the states to try female suffrage on the plan in vogue in that state.

Salt Rheum Has Disappeared

How It Was Cured.

"Salt rheum appeared on one of my wrists, extending nearly to the elbow. It troubled me for a year. Then it disappeared from this arm and came out on my other wrist and arm, also on my face and head and different parts of my body. The itching was beyond description. No medicine that I tried would do me any good. One day I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it. I found it helped me. I procured another and when I had taken it the itching was relieved, and the third bottle cured the eczema on my face and head. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps my system toned up and gives me a good appetite." C. E. HAINES, Aitkin, Minnesota.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1; six for $5. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25 cents.

TETTERON HANDS

For Years. Sore All Over. Could Not Use Them. Physicians No Benefit. Tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. Immediate Relief. Permanent Cure.

I had been troubled with tetter for several years. At times my hands would become all over, so that I could not use them at all, and were so tender that clear water, even, smarted like fire. It spread over my arms, neck, and face. I had been treated by physicians, without benefit. I began using CUTICURA remedies. *I found relief before I had taken the first bottle.* I used three or four bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and one box of CUTICURA (ointment), and it has never troubled me since. ELLA CURZON, Eppingham, Ill.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMOR GERMS, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment) cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal every form of skin humor.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor," free.

SAVE YOUR SKIN Hands and Hair by using CUTICURA SOAP.

THE FINANCES.

It is fast becoming evident there will be no extra session of congress this spring, and only in the event of the treaty being refused confirmation, it is probable the extra session will be called together. It is definitely settled no financial measure will pass at this present session though the ground work is well laid in the measure which has been favorably reported by the house committee. this is the bill which makes the standard of value the gold dollar. It is possible the country will survive all right until time for the session next winter, but then surely something in this line must be done. The Republican party owes it to itself in view of its promises declared and it also owes it to the country to enact a financial measure that will ensure a solidity now absent, at its earliest opportunity, and good politicians regard it as absolutely indispensable that this measure should be made into law to show the good faith of the party before the advent of another presidential campaign. The president recognizes this necessity and doubtless do the party leaders, and through the expressed wishes and promises of the party, it is more than likely next winter will see the enactment of a suitable law.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The river and harbor bill as passed illustrates the average character. It is always difficult to get proper appropriations for improvements that are really meritorious, but the thousands upon thousands spent upon internal public improvements that generally improve nothing but the pockets of the contractors is visible just the same.

Racine is an instance in point. It always takes the hardest kind of work to secure an appropriation for our harbor, and after a long time of labor and energy, our congressman and citizens at last have secured some measure of what is due to the importance of Racine harbor. There has never been any great trouble in the government engineers estimating the importance of our river and harbor, but there has been in getting sufficient granted. One has only to read the long list of items in any river and harbor bill to be satisfied that if the government would spend more upon the legitimate harbors and river improvements, and far less upon the others, far more substantial benefit would result to the country.

A CUBAN DEMAND.

The demand of the ex-Cuban leader Gomez that the United States fork over something like $60,000,000 to pay the Cuban soldiers, politely so-called, was not listened to a moment, and Gomez called his bluff down. This country did have under contemplation paying these Cuban guerrillas, for this is what most of them were, about $3,000,000 and let it go at that, but comes along Gomez who has been likely reading of our remarkable prosperity and great boom on everything in sight, and demanded a sum not less than $60,000,000, that he wanted pay for the Cubans at about the rate of $1,500 a man. There are a quite a number of people in this country who have for reasons declined to get wormed up over the Philippines who have no sort of objection to annexing anything appertaining to our own continent.

Representative Hill, as chairman of the house committee on coins, weights and measures in favorably reporting the measure, declaring for a gold standard and other reforms for the currency says, that on account of the shortness of the session the bill may not become a law this winter, but it will be pushed with vigor and that it is certain to be adopted by the house. As Mr. Hill says "this proposed measure is the most important that has been introduced in this present session, and places the country upon a gold basis where it should have been years ago."

The private letter box will have to go in view of the poisoning cases arising. This last case known as the Corning case is terribly perplexing the sleuth hounds because of the use of these private letter boxes. Postmasters declare them a source of trouble and evil and should be suppressed. It is not known that Racine has any of them.

A recent land decision gives 1,000,000 acres of land located in Wisconsin and Minnesota to the Northern Pacific. As usual the settlers are the sufferers, they losing all their improvements, but being allowed to locate a similar area of land elsewhere. They will have no trouble as there are yet unlimited tracts to choose from located in the mountains and arid plains.

EXPECT INCREASE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The country is doing finely all along the tariff lines. Our exports are increasing comfortably, while the imports of goods that might interfere with our own workers is steadily decreasing. The increases are not confined to a few articles but extend all along the entire list. For instance in hides. During the last year of the infliction of the Cleveland tariff we exported hides and skins to the amount of $2,388,530, while during the first year of the Republican tariff we only exported hides and skins to the value of $1,016,032. Hides and skins are raw materials and the object of the Dingley tariff was to keep this raw material as much as possible in our own country. An exchange thus explains: "Why? Because the new tariff on hides and skins compelled our manufacturers of leather to purchase more at home than while they came in free of duty under the Democratic tariff. And the average price of exported hides and skins under the Democratic tariff was 7 2-3 cents per pound; under the Republican tariff it was nearly nine cents per pound, an increase of 1 1-3 cents a pound, or about 16 per cent. Still, the export of leather goods increased fully ten per cent under the new tariff. It is best to keep our raw materials, let our workmen manufacture them, and then export the manufactured goods."

VICTORY AT MANILA.

The news of the fight at Manila between our forces and the insurgents with our brilliant victory, while in the nature of a surprise, yet was not wholly unexpected. American troops are once more covered with the halo of victory and the nation enthused with their valor. It might be expected that this thrilling news would have an effect upon undecided senators in voting for the ratification of the treaty, and very clearly there is nothing else to be done. The treaty must be ratified and the president and country placed in not only the right but the commanding position.

This battle was not sought by our forces and neither was it premeditated. But when it came our men were fully prepared and fought for their country's honor as brave men will do. The insurgents speedily found they were not fighting with Spaniards and this brilliant victory can not but impress them profoundly. It will have its due effect upon the insurgents, and the accounts indicate the feeling towards the United States has altered materially for the better.

The choice of Mr. J. E. Dodge to fill the supreme court vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Pinney was very satisfactory to the great body of Republican and Democratic voters. That he will be met with no opposition unless from some one of his own party notably Judge Gilson, is assured. However, Judge Dodge will be elected without any question for the full six years term.

The result of the Chicago Laundry trust will be according to the promoters, the closing up of a number of those places, and no reduction in charges to the public. The gain to the community through the throwing out unnecessarily of numbers of people, is hard to see. What the law ought to do is to go for this trust as well as all others.

In view of the proposed industrial expositions proposed in this country to be held within the next few years and the necessity of proper government display, it would seem unwise for this country to expend any million or a million and a half at the Paris affair.

As the date approaches to take a vote on the treaty the prospects increase for its ratification.

LaGrippe is Contagious.

Atmosphere Impregnated with Germs.

Disease Proved Beyond Question to be Infectious.—Is Rapidly Conquering the Country.

La grippe is a contagious disease. Its specific germ has been positively identified, and it is transmitted from person to person either by direct contact or by inhaling the germs while they float in the air. It is a dangerous disease, lowering the vitality and wasting the resistive power so that pneumonia, heart disease, nervous prostration and insanity find easy victims. No specific is known that will kill the Grip germ, but it may be driven out and its effects overcome by the prompt use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

"La grippe left my nervous system so racked and shattered that I could not sleep and for two months was under the influence of narcotics. Physicians and friends gave me up to die; but in two days after I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine I began to improve, and in a month's time I was entirely cured. It is the greatest health restorer on earth."

D. W. Hilton, Louisville, Ky.

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nervine on a guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded. Be sure and get Dr. Miles' Nervine. Booklet on heart and nerves sent free. Address

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A Woman's Face.

PLEASANT FEATURES ADD TO HER ATTRACTIONS.

This is Something all Women Can Have or Easily Acquire—Some Simple Rules to Observe.

From the Herald, New Hampton, Mo.

The look in a woman's face is expressive of what she is. One can easily tell whether she is healthy, wealthy, happy or sickly. Nothing adds more to a woman's attractions than a pleasant face and this is something all can have or easily acquire. It's simply obtained by cleanliness, air, light, diet, exercise.

Many a woman is continually cross, morose, weak, nervous, ailing; made so by the exactions of household cares, or the conditions incident to her sex. But back of this and the cause of all the trouble, will be found that the system is out of order; the blood needs toning up. When this is done there follows, buoyancy of feeling, and a merry household.

The preservation of a woman's graces and charms requires care and common sense, but no more than is bestowed upon her fine laces, bric-a-brac, etc. The good wife keeps the silver from tarnish, but neglects herself. Every woman desires to be a "picture of health" and she can be, for it is only a matter of health, rather than regular features or perfect proportions, for without the vitality of good spirits which good health denotes, no woman is charming.

Many a woman is regretfully watching the growing pallor of her cheeks, the coming wrinkles, the thinness that becomes more distressing every day. The best way to overcome this and acquire the pleasant look in a woman's face is expressed in the following story told by Mrs. A. Fox, an esteemed resident of New Hampton, Mo.

"Three years ago last April," she says, "I had stomach trouble and afterwards female troubles set in. I had [illegible] could not eat meats of any kind, and but few vegetables.

"I had severe backaches and was greatly debilitated. Having no strength my nervous system became so affected that I had nervous prostration. My kidneys did not act right and, in fact, my system was out of order and I became seriously ill.

"I tried two or three doctors without receiving any benefit. At last I went to Dr. R. D. King, of Bethany, Mo., and he gave me three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took two boxes of the pills and immediately began to grow in strength, the stomach trouble became much better, the color came to my cheeks, and in every respect I was considerably better. In three months I could eat anything I wanted, and had good appetite.

"I would say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best remedy for women to take during the turn of life to keep them in health and to pass that age in safety." When woman is passing beyond that age it is a crisis in her life. Then, if ever, proper attention to hygiene should be exercised. The attendant sufferings will disappear and buoyant health will follow, if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are used.

These pills exert a powerful influence in restoring the system to its proper condition. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood. Consequently many kinds of diseases are cured, as nearly all, are the result of an impoverished condition of the blood. Druggists consider these pills to be the most effective and best selling ones on the

They seem to have a sort of race war up in Oshkosh, though as yet no blood has been shed. The chivalry of that place could not stand the presence of a couple of colored persons in the gallery, and the management excluded them, whereupon suit will be brought or has been brought. Of course up here in the north much is said about the war of races down south and the inflammable character of the southern people when it comes down to mixing up with the colored folks, or giving them the same civil rights white people possess. At no time has there ever been anything said about social rights or anything whatever affecting the social relations, it has always been only the civil rights. The north is not altogether free from debarring colored people of their civil rights.

Gen. Miles will not be relieved of his duties during the court of inquiry. The position of Secretary Gage that exact justice must be done and the general not to be relieved of his command during the inquiry, was coincided with by most of the cabinet. Any other course would be prolific with harm and cause a feeling among the people that the truth was being suppressed and Miles being persecuted.

The health conditions of the city of Havana are improving steadily under American control. The death rate has already been reduced 26 per cent., but it is still inordinately high, the latest figures being 74 per hundred. But as we improve upon Spanish methods and cleaning the city, this high rate will decrease, though likely, it can never be made as low as our American cities.

American methods are well illustrated in the fact that so soon has our government commenced the investigation of the insect life of the Philippines and of Cuba. Spain held these islands many generations but has never manifested any desire to know any of the conditions of her possessions that would tend to advance the interests of her subjects.

Ex-Governor Waite of Colorado does not agree with Bryan in his late utterances. Waite is still a Populist, but despite some of his rather unwise doings as governor, his views as a citizen are opposed to the spoutings of the leader of the 1896 campaign.

The United States believes in education and expends far more than any other single nation. The money expended for this purpose by our country very nearly amounts to that expended for a similar purpose by England, Germany and France combined.

Now Indiana proposes to enact a law compelling people to label themselves that is to have their names upon the outside doors of their houses. There is no law restraining legislators from making spectacles of themselves for the public view.

The senatorial situation in Pennsylvania remains the same, only that the caucus will hold off until after the Quay trial, Feb. 20th, and the attempt to induce the 113 Quay men to sign a pledge never to abandon him failed.

The imports for 1898 were the smallest for the last twenty years, excepting that of the year 1885. The reduction was confined to non dutiable imports. The total value of imports is given at $634,958,329.

United States senators will better in the end carry out the real purposes of a senate, if they vote according to their own opinions and conscience rather than resolutions of those far away from the madding crowd.

The Chicago Laundry trust say they will not raise prices, and the boys feel easier.

Testimony out in Missouri lets in some light upon the manner in which some examining boards fulfill their duties towards themselves. One bit of testimony tells of some one paying $50.00 as blood money to a board for a license and then after securing the evidence of iniquity, turning around and denouncing the bribed.

There is hardly a day in the week that some new trust is not announced as forming for business. The usual and customary figures is about $50,000,000. The soap trust is one of the latest. The makers of writing papers are in a trust and will follow the example of the print makers trust in squeezing folks.

The proposed bill to establish a college trust in Illinois is doomed to fail. There is no wealth in education, but the wealth of the mind, and the idea of the law forbidding any school or college or university from issuing diplomas unless possessing $100,000 in working capital is an insult to the people.

Appleton wants a curfew law. The W. C. T. U. has started an agitation towards that end that may bring about the passage of such an ordinance. Racine might furnish some of its experience in that line to the promoters.

Senator Spooner made an able speech favoring the ratification of the Spanish-American treaty, and in defense of the president. His position and that taken by Senator-elect Quarles are practically similar.

The Appleton "Marble Heart" society of young men opposed to matrimony are achieving a wide spread notoriety. Their pictures are now in the papers, and such is fame.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is pure and palatable.

For years it has been used for coughs and colds, for consumption, for those whose blood is thin or colorless, whose systems are emaciated or run down.

For children it means health and strength, stronger bones and teeth, and food for the growing mind.

Baby gains in weight and thrives when Scott's Emulsion is added to its milk.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.
Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

THE FIREMEN'S GRAND MASK BALL

Largest and Most Successful in the History of the City of Racine.

NEARLY 3,000 PEOPLE PRESENT

Immense Auditorium Hardly Adequate to Accommodate the Masses That Turned Out—Prizes Awarded--Cake Walk and Door Prizes.

As has been predicted in the columns of the Journal the past week, the Fourteenth annual mask ball of the Racine Firemen's Relief association tendered at the Lakeside Auditorium last night, was the largest and most successful event of like character ever given in the Belle City, if not in Southern Wisconsin.

The outpour of people from their homes when the thermometer marked zero was astonishing. They came from every street and avenue of the town and a goodly number wore masks and the silent figures flitting along attracted universal attention.

It was apparent to the committee of arrangements at a very early hour that the immense building on the lake shore would be inadequate to accomodate the masses that crowded through the doors. Although the doors opened as early as 7 o'cock there were several hundred waiting on the outside.

Eight thirty o'clock found every seat in the place occupied. At 9 o'clock hundreds were standing and it was necessary to bring in almost every available camp chair to be found in the city. These were placed on the four sides of the dancing surface and still the influx continued and there was fear that the entire space would be occupied and nothing left for the characters that kept a coming.

Before 9:30 o'clock nearly 1,000 tickets had been sold at the door and Ald. Emil Guenther and Charles Wratten had all they could do to pass out the pasteboards. The sale went up to 1,200 and higher and in addition to this was the immense sale before the ball. It appeared as if everybody in the city was bound to be there and it was demonstrated that the Auditorium is too small for the mask parties of the Firemen's Relief association.

Every fireman in the city who could be spared was there and policemen Bassinger and Schumacher and other policemen were engaged to assist in keeping the crowd under control. It was a tremendous task, but with such a crush the order was certainly commendable.

At 10:30 o'clock the crowd in the building was estimated from 2,500 to 3,000 persons. And what a sight. A perfect mass of human faces in the galleries, in the reserved seats on the side, along the edges of the floor and standing, could be seen, while moving around the space left was a panoramic scene. It is doubtful if a character known was not represented.

There were original and appropriate features in the way of masks that had their inspiration in the interesting affairs that Dewey, Schley, Hobson and others, have figured in in various parts of the world. Some of the masks were enormous and among them was a great bears head with red eyes; an immense toad; butterflies; the conventional clown; the grinning darkey; the queen and prince in rich attire; indians; Rip Van Winkle; tramps; flower girl; seven bells of Manila; dudes; paper girl and all the quaint and odd designs that have furnished midwinter merriment to successive generations and still retain their popularity.

There were a couple of calcium lights in the north gallery supposed to be arranged to throw lights of various colors upon the fantastic floor scene, but the attempt was not a success and the full splendor of the surroundings were best enjoyed under the full glare of the hundreds of incandescent and arc lights.

Schulte's full orchestra, stationed on the west platform, struck up the grand march. Fire Marshal Abesser, Charles Cape, Henry Blake, Sam McIlrath and other fire laddies were at the head of the march, and considering the jam and push did remarkably well to keep the crowd in line.

Captain Fred Houghton, Edward Harding, Charles Laing, Ald. Charles Finch and James Milliken were chosen as the judges of the affair and it is not necessary to say that they had a task of large proportions, for it is an undertaking that few envy to pick winners from 800 masked persons, but the gentlemen overcame obstacles and mastered the situation.

It was after 11 o'clock when the judges announced that they were ready to award the prizes and they were given out as follows:

Best Character Group, prize $25—To the Flag that never Knows Defeat the group being made up of a little drummer boy, Master Walter Howard and the following young ladies: Margaret Warner, Dora Flegel, Lena and Emma Voght Kate Miller, Jennie Howard, Gertrude Jones.

Best Comic Group, prize $22.—To the Sing Lee Chineso Laundry, composed of Thomas Sura, William Davis, Edward Quirk, Frederick Liegler, Frank Kohlman, Paul and Phillip Brown. It was a good group, the boys illustrating the laundry on wheels.

Finest Ladies' Costume, prize $15.—Mrs. William Smith, as princess, a very handsome costume.

Best Lady Character, prize $7.—Mrs. S. Matson, as Mother Goose, a novel and interesting make-up.

Best Lady's Comic, prize $5.—Miss Katie Nelson, in the character of a very tall old maid, with the motto, "Wants to be Somebody's Darling." This character was one of the best in the hall, and attracted universal attention as the head loomed up six feet over all others.

Finest Gent's Costume, prize $15.—Milliard George, in the character of George Washington, and it was an elegant costume.

Best Gent's Character, prize $7.—Evan Pugh, who was encased in a huge bottle and the character represented Cervera, the Spanish commander, bottled up at Santiago by the United States fleet.

Best Gent's Comic, $7.—William Pauli, made up as a typical German and it was good.

Previous to the awarding of the prizes the Coon cake walk, for prizes of $5, $4, and $3 took place. The judges were Eugene Beaugrand, Arthur Hugunin and Andrew Dietrich. There were fifty couples ready to participate in this popular diversion, but the floor was so crowded, that it was almost impossible for the participants to do good work and half the spectators could not see anything.

Walkers were in it from Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and other cities and many of them were fine. The prizes were awarded as follows:

First—Miss Kittie Martin and Michael Vaughan.

Second—James Griffith and A. Olson.

Third—George Martin and Ruby Foster.

Following came the fancy cake walk for prizes of $5, $4, $3, and the winners were as follows:

First—Dick Broderick and Harry Leonard.

Second—Walter Sutherland and Edward Pell.

Third—Henry and Herman Schweitzer.

The door prizes were then awarded under the conditions that if the first winner called did not call for the prize in forty-eight hours it was to be taken by the second number.

The $10 gold piece went to Charles Finch, alderman of the Fourth ward, No. 1837.

Second $5—No.'s 325 and 2405 were called and did not respond.

Third $3—No.'s 1256 and 566 called and no claimant.

Fourth $5—Taken by J. Baker.

It was 12 o'clock when this last act was performed and the crowd commenced to thin out, but hundreds remained and enjoyed the excellent dance program that followed.

The committees to whom the success of the ball is due in a great measure are:

Arrangement—Henry Blake, Charles Cape, Samuel McIlrath, William Butterfield, John Deidish, O. Wolff.

Floor—Fire Marshal Dan Abesser, H. Blake, C. Cape, S. McIlrath, Ben Cape, A. Buse, O. Wolff.

Finance—Emil Guenther, Charles Wratten.

Check—F. Kroulik, A. Boernke, John Quinn, J. McCarthy, J. Wright.

Refreshments—W. Butterfield, J. Korzelius, J. Deidish, Geo. Gondert, F. Bowers, P. Riplinger, T. Colbert, C. Rudisky, A. Cape, Wm. Dress.

The Belle City Opera house ushers were present and took care of the guests in nice shape, with head usher McLennan in charge.

The committee estimate that about 3,300 tickets were sold in all, and it is safe to say that the fund of the Relief association will be enriched about $1,300.

OBITUARY.

Mathew.

James Mathew died yesterday afternoon at the St. Mary's hospital, aged 73 years. Deceased was an old resident of the city of Kenosha, where he had been engaged in the grocery business for many years. He had been confined at the hospital for about two months. His ailment being attributed to a relapse of La Grippe. A wife and children survive him. The body was shipped to Kenosha for burial.

Law.

George Law, one of the oldest residents in the town of Raymond, died this morning, aged 84 years. Deceased was well and favorably known in Raymond. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Rammeldt.

Mrs. Frederick Rammelt, a resident of this county for many years, died at the family residence in the town of Franksville this morning, aged 57 years. A husband and six children survive her. The funeral will take place on Friday morning at 9 o'clock from the house and at 10:30 o'clock from the St. Louis Catholic church in Caledonia.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hallie Family Pills are the best.

From Mrs. Vaughn to Mrs. Pinkham.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 64,287]

"DEAR FRIEND—Two years ago I had child-bed fever and womb trouble in its worse form. For eight months after birth of babe I was not able to sit up. Doctors treated me, but with no help. I had bearing-down pains, burning in stomach, kidney and bladder trouble and my back was so stiff and sore, the right ovary was badly affected, and everything I ate distressed me, and there was a bad discharge.

I was confined to my bed when I wrote to you for advice and followed your directions faithfully, taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills and using the Wash, and am now able to do the most of my housework. I believe I should have died if it had not been for your Compound. I hope this letter may be the result of benefitting some other suffering woman. I recommend your Compound to every one."—MRS. MARY VAUGHN, TRIMBLE, PULASKI CO., KY.

Many of these sick women whose letters we print were utterly discouraged and life was a burden to them when they wrote to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham, and without charge of any kind received advice that made them strong, useful women again.

SCOFIELD'S APPOINTMENTS.

University Regents Are All Reappointed--Halford Erickson of West Superior to be Commissioner of Labor.

(Special to the Journal.)

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 7.—Gov. Scofield made the following appointments today: University regents, B. J. Stevens, of Madison; George H. Noyes, of Milwaukee; John Reiss, of Sheboygan; C. A. Gallaway, of Fond du Lac, to succeed Frank Challoner, deceased; Byron A. Buffington, of Eau Claire. Formal school regents, J. J. Fruit, Thomas Jenkins, Jr., Froman Lord and Gustav Wollager, all re-appointments. To be commissioner of the bureau of labor, Halford Erickson of West Superior, a re-appointment.

GEN. EAGAN'S SENTENCE SIX YEARS SUSPENSION.

President Commutes Court Martials Verdict, Dismissal From Army to Six Years Suspension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The president today caused to be promulgated sentence in the case of Gen. Egan. The court martial sentenced him to dismissal from the army and the president commuted this to six years suspension from duty, which covers the remainder of the time prior to Egan's retirement in January 1905.

ANOTHER ROAD.

Will Probably be Built From Kenosha to Pleasant Prairie--Racine Men Interested.

It is reported that a company is being organized at Kenosha for the purpose of building an electric railway from that place to the little village of Pleasant Prairie, six miles west of the city. Vice-President Bishop of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric line is said to be one of the main men behind the proposed road. The main reason for building is to furnish a means of transportation for workmen to the powder mills which will be opened at Pleasant Prairie in the spring. Mr. Bishop said that he had agreed to take 50 per cent. of the stock in the new line if the powder mill employed 1,000 men.

IT WAS RATIFIED.

The peace treaty is ratified. A majority of three over the necessary two-thirds hold the president and peace commissioners acted for the best and secured for this country at least a measurable portion of that due us growing out of the vast expense placed upon us by Spain. There is no question but that honest men differ as to the holding of the Philippines into perpetuity. There are those who believe the retention of the city of Manila, with its harbor and surrounding territory, would be sufficient and all we need, while others opine we should keep what we have found through our prowess. Had Spain the means to pay a suitable money indemnity doubtless that course might have been taken in lieu of these islands, but in any view of the case, the West India islands would forever remain as our own territory.

The fact is clear we may hold territory as the property of the Union and administer such form of government as deemed best, without in any future, near or remote admitting such territories or possessions as states, and if in the end the Philippines are retained it will be with the understanding they will never be given statehood.

The treaty now an accomplished fact ends the war. The Philippines and all the rest are ours, and it is for us to make that disposition of the Philippines that will enhance our national interests and be the least expense to the people.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., Feb. 7, 1899.

We are glad to report that Mrs. C. H. Thompson, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia for the past three weeks, is on a fair road to recovery.

Charles Rork of Franksville spent Sunday with his brother, B. B. Rork.

George Smith, teacher in the Hulett Corner school, spent Sunday at his home near the Junction.

Miss Georgia Willmore, who has been having a tussle with pleurisy, is reported to be on the gain.

A few of our citizens attended the dance at Kansasville last Friday evening. All report a large crowd and a general good time.

Lawyer Gittings, H. G. Hambright and Will Murdoch spent Thursday evening very pleasantly with C. Hullet and family.

Miss Emma Swantz, eldest daughter of Henry Swantz, was the victim of a surprise party last Friday evening. Though thoroughly and unmistakeably surprised the young hostess soon recovered and proceeded to entertain her unexpected guests in an exceptional manner. About thirty-five of her young friends participated and an enjoyable time was spent by all. Prizes were awarded to the most diligent in one game. Miss Julette Hansen received the first prize, Master Arthur Hansen the second, while the booby prize fell to Daniel Gerber, and it is needless to say that it was duly admired and appreciated. Elegant refreshments, consisting of cold meats, sandwiches and coffee; ice cream and cake, were served. The guests all departed at a late hour, voting Miss Emma a model entertainer. Among those present were guests from Union Grove, Paris, Brighton and Kansasville.

Don't forget the dance to be given at the Opera house next Wednesday evening under the auspices of the True Blue club. Music by the celebrated Nolls orchestra.

Union Grove, Wis., Feb. 8, 1899.

A donation party for the benefit of Rev. John Wills will be held in Woodman's hall on Friday evening. Everyone is invited.

An Epworth League missionary rally will be held at Salem, Wis., next Saturday and Sunday. F. Stanley Powles of this village is to read a paper. Quite a number from here will attend.

An interesting mock trial has held sway at the High school for the last two weeks at literary. On last Monday night the jury disagreed and the judge discharged the case.

Fannie B. Dixon and Esther L. Wilke will represent our Epworth League at the state convention at Milwaukee next week.

Mrs. E. W. Mager of Evanston, Ill., has been the guest of her parents in this village for the past week.

Frank Higgins of Pleasant Prairie, Sundayed with Miss Mabel Motley of this village.

Walter Dale of Nebraska, a former resident here is visiting old time friends and relatives.

Special meetings will commence at the M. E. church on next Sunday evening.

Mrs. John Wainbold of Milwaukee and Will B. Rhodes of Dodge City, Kansas, spent last Saturday at the home of their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Jones.

The many friends of Mary Horton will be pleased to hear that she has so far recovered from her late illness as to resume her household duties.

Mrs. E. P. Heidbrink is visiting her many friends in Kenosha.

Mr. John Bowers of Spencer, Iowa, is visiting friends in the village.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., Feb. 7, 1899

Miss Laura Summerton, and Lewis Hess returned last week from a pleasant visit with friends at Chicago.

Mr. George Greene is seriously sick at the home of Mr. Johnson, in the village.

Orville Greene of Milwaukee, was called here on Saturday by the sickness of his father.

Thomas C. Griffiths of Union Grove was here on Wednesday, looking up business in the marble and granite line.

The dramatic club repeated their play Borderland, at North Cape, on last Friday night. It was not a financial success.

Mrs. R. Roberts has so far recovered as to be able to go out again.

Mr. T. G. Adams and P. H. Nau are both very much improved.

Mr. R. Southwell who for the last two years has conducted a harness shop at this place will close out his business and move to Chicago.

Mrs. Fred Rammelt died at her home in the village this morning of Bright's disease, after a long siege of sickness.

The barns of James Garaty situated about three miles north of here, together with a lot of hay, wagon and a team of horses was totally destroyed by fire on Monday. Origin of fire has not yet been learned.

A full line of road wagons, buggies and surreys at Fish Bros.' Wagon Co.

Prepare For Spring.

Don't let this season overtake you before you have attended to the important duty of purifying your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. By taking this medicine now you may save sickness that will mean time and money as well as suffering later on. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you rich, red blood, good appetite, good digestion and a sound, healthy body. It is the greatest and best spring medicine because it is the One True Blood Purifier. Its unequalled record of marvelous cures has won for it the confidence of the whole people.

Ayer's

the sarsaparilla which made sarsaparilla famous

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The fourth week of the legislative session opened last night. The legislators returned to Madison yesterday with their pockets filled with bills and some of them at once proceeded to unload. Nothing was done in the assembly except to receive bills. In the senate there was a short tilt over Senator Dennett's resolution memorializing congress to provide for the election of United States senators by popular vote.

A vote on the Anti-Pass bill recommended by the committee on railroads, was deferred till Thursday at the request of Senator Green. There is promise of some interesting developments on the pass question. It is said that the bill as reported by the committee is construed by the attorney general to exempt persons now having passes.

Last night Senator Mills introduced an amendment which will make the law applicable to those now enjoying the privilege of riding over the railroad lines of the state free of charge. The amendment went over with the bill.

The contest for postmaster of Sheboygan was ended yesterday by the appointment of Atty C. H. Maynard, a well known lawyer. A telegram received by John R. Riess from Congressman Barney yesterday announced that Mr. Maynard's name had been sent to the senate.

Mr. Maynard is a native of Sheboygan county, having been born in Plymouth in 1858. He was graduated from the Plymouth high school and from the Wisconsin university. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. He went to Madison and was a clerk in the office of the state treasurer, under Mr. McFetridge, for five years. Since then he has practiced law in Sheboygan, being city attorney in 1896 and 1897.

The fight has been long and the friends of all candidates are satisfied. Mr. Maynard is well equipped for the place.

Smallpox has made its appearance in Appleton. There are two cases, one of the victims being Pauline Lipsky, 17 years old, who resides with her mother in the Fifth ward. There are eight other children in the family ranging in age from 2 to 14 years. The mother is a widow in destitute circumstances. The girl is dangerously ill, having in in the confluent form, which is considered the worst type. She has never been vaccinated nor has any of the members of the family. She was employed in the rag room of one of the paper mills and it is there where she is supposed to have contracted the disease.

The other victim, Henry Krull, lives at 482 Minor street in the First ward. He is a married man, whose family consists of his wife and one child. He was employed in the rag room with the girl. He has it in the varioloid form.

"77" As a Preventive of Grip.

In a factory employing over 100 hands, the management obliged each employe to take "77" as a preventive during the epidemic, with the result that not a single one was absent on account of the grip, while many establishments were crippled by the absence of employes.

If you will carry a vial of "77" in your pocket and take frequently you will escape the grip. "Seventy-seven" prevents Pneumonia and "breaks up" colds that "hang on." At druggists or sent prepaid. 25c, 50c, and $1.00. Humphreys' book sent free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., corner Williams & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get Humphreys'.

Progress in Europe is indicated by late revelations regarding the use made of paupers in the Vienna hospitals. These unfortunates, it is charged, and with brutal frankness admitted, were inoculated with contagious diseases in order that the physicians might be the better able to follow up the progress made and the details. Similar practices to these are not unknown in the hospitals of Europe.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as official historian to the war department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with Gen. Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Starr Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

NEW YORK LEADER

Racine's Greatest Store,

421 MAIN STREET.

EXTRA SPECIAL CLEANING UP SALE!

Beginning Saturday, February 4th to Wednesday, February 15th '99

After stock-taking found odds and ends in our various departments which must be closed out regardless of cost or value. To give you an idea of the great bargains we offer during this special—it will pay you to carefully read the following:

Any Ladies' Jacket in the store, made from select imported fabric, latest styles and shades, elegantly tailored, half and full silk lined, and sold never less than $10, $15, $18, cleaning up $3.98

Infants Cloaks, made from dark shades of fine and heavy flannelettes, sold at 1.25 and 1.50, special cleaning up sale 63c

1000 Remnants, consisting of fine wool dress fabrics, calicoes, ginghams, etc. at less than half regular prices.

Odds and ends Ladies' Pure Gum Rubbers, such are cheap at 35c 50c, special cleaning sale, per pair ..... 25c and 19c

9c for men's, ladies' and children's strictly all wool Hose, black only, ribbed and plain, never sold for less than 25c and 35c, cleaning up sale price 9c

Men' Shirts and Drawers, sizes 30 to 46, strictly all wool ribbed and wool fleeced, these goods are twine needle stitch, ribbed bottoms, and were considered cheap at 1.25, 1.50, $2, cleaning sale 63c

Ladies' Fine Felt Shoes, lace, button and congress, double lined, all sizes, made up to sell to the retail trade for 2.00 and 3.00, cleaning sale price 95c

Children's Felt Shoes, lace and button, spring and common sense heels, formerly sold at 1.25 and 1.75, cleaning up sale 68c

Men's fine all wool Suits and Overcoats, odds and ends, 2 and 3 of a kind, elegantly tailored, well lined, made from fine imported fabrics, neat and nobby shades, worth 10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 18.00 cleaning up 4.86

Children's 2-piece Suits, 2 and 3 of a kind, all sizes, suits that were sold at from 2.00 to 3.00, but to clean up the odds and ends we made the remarkable low figure 89c

Men's Fine Worsted Pants, dark shades only, formerly sold at from 2.50 to 3.50 cleaning broken sizes 1.25

Men's Fine Shoes, built of genuine box and kangaroo calf, lace or congress, all the latest toes, formerly sold at from 3.00 to 4.00, cleaning up sale 1.25

Ladies' Fine Shoes, lace or button, patent leather and stalk tips, built of fine vici and dongola kid, formerly sold at 2.50 and 3.75 cleaning up sale price ..... 1.68 and 1.23

5000 Yards of Toweling, such as sell for 5c, 6c and 7c, cleaning sale price, per yard 1 7/8c

3000 Yards Calico and Gingham, formerly sold at 5½c, 5c and 7c, cleaning sale price, per yard 2c

The above are only a few taken at random, many more equally good can be had, but these are sufficient to show the way to economy.

NEW YORK LEADER,

421 MAIN STREET.

Next to Merchants Hotel. RACINE, WIS.

N. B.—Ask for our Famous Bank Checks. You receive handsome and useful presents, which are the talk of the town.

Wausau Record: Boss Wall, in his obituary write-up of the 16 to 1 theory failed to give the exact date when the late lamented became defunct. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Wall believes that he was following a hand wagon or a hearse in 1896.

No man can cure consumption. You can prevent it, though. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat. Never fails.

Idaho is in it when it comes to recognizing great moral evils and to place itself squarely so it can travel down the ages all right. Its legislature has enacted a law against the gambling habit. The Idaho people in thus squaring its record, will proceed along the usual lines.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Instead of devoting his fortune to spreading the single tax theory the Hon. Tom Johnson might accomplish more for the country by paying for the successful prosecution of a few other millionaires who put the single tax theory in practice by loading their burden of taxation upon the real estate of their neighbors.

While There is Life There is Hope.

I was afflicted with catarrh; could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus G. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

The Balm reached me safely and the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave decided relief. Respectfully, Mrs. Franklin Freeman, Dover, N. H.

A 10c. trial size or the 50c. size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by Druggists. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Boston Globe: The Elmira man who was married by long-distance telephone to a woman 78 miles away, just to be original, may want some day to get a divorce by telegraph.

Notice—Life insurance companies will reduce the rate 33 per cent. to all who agree to take Rocky Mountain Tea. A wise measure. Robinson Ddug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

Kansas City Times: A bill is before the New York legislature to legalize selling horse meat for food. The introducer of the bill must belong to the long-eared fraternity of domestic animals.

Detroit Free Press: He—They say one should learn from the mistakes he has made and the foolish things he has done.

She—If you followed the advice, dear, you'd be one of the brightest men on earth.

Collier will assist you to get out a first class sale bill. Address him at Union Grove, Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Oshkosh Northwestern: If our experience with Cuba compels us to pay for the privilege of freeing the country from Spanish tyranny, it will teach the American people to go a little slow hereafter in manifesting sympathy for the unfortunate. It may be the old story of the indiscreet fellow who tried to prevent a man from whipping his wife.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail. Robinson Drug Co.

"A Home."

Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking from rank with the states of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in northern Wisconsin very desirable. Hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, can be purchased very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps will be sent by writing Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Manufacturers and Investors

before locating elsewhere, should carefully note the inducements offered for the location of manufacturing plants in Wisconsin. Rich iron ore deposits, immense quantities of hardwood timber, large beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with other advantages, make a tempting offer. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the very center of the state, offering manufacturers unexcelled facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Those interested can obtain complete information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr; Burton Johnson, G. F. A.; Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer. 15c and 25c.

Drink Grain-O,

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine but doctors order it, because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee and costs about ¼ as much. Children thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink containing nothing but nourishment. 15c and 25c at grocers.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

WAS A BOLD AND DARING ROBBERY

Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric Car Held Up.

BY A COUPLE OF ARMED MEN

Conductor Frank Buresh Robbed of $23 at the Muzzle of a Revolver.

NO PASSENGERS ON THE CAR

Motorman Frank Haas Warned to Keep Quiet Under Penalty of Being Bored Full of Holes—Story of How the Robbery Was Committed—Men Got on at Eighteenth Street—Were Cool and Determined—Good Description of the Robbers Furnished the Police.

Two bold and daring highwaymen held up the 8 o'clock south bound car on the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric railway last night, at the corner of DeKoven avenue and Wisconsin street, and at the muzzle of a revolver robbed Conductor Frank Buresh of $23 and at the same time warned Motorman Frank Haas, to remain at his post in the front vestibule or take the chances of being bored full of holes. There was not a single passenger on the car when the holdup occured and the circumstances surrounding the affair indicate that the robbers were well acquainted with the road and had planned the robbery well.

GOT ON AT EIGHTEENTH STREET.

The car left the power house on Main street on time. Nothing of incident occurred until the corner of Wisconsin and Eighteenth streets was reached. Here on are electric light illuminates the surroundings. Motorman Haas noticed two men standing in the road and as the car approached they waved their hands for the car and it was promptly stopped and the men boarded the rear platform. Conductor Buresh was in the car. The men did not enter but continued to stand outside, which was considered queer in view of the fact that the weather was very cold. Just as the car reached the curve at DeKoven avenue and Wisconsin Conductor Buresh started out for the purpose of holding on the trolley, a usual custom.

USED A REVOLVER.

Buresh had no sooner stepped upon the platform than the taller of the two passengers thrust a revolver in his face and yelled, "hands up!" Being unarmed Buresh lost no time in complying with the demand. Almost at the same instant the trolley was pulled down and the car was left in darkness and the little passenger of the two proceeded to go through the conductor's pockets and relieved him of all the money he had, $23, and the large man with the gun incidently remarked that they might as well have some of the company's money, but had no desire to hurt the crew. The watch of Buresh was hauled out of his pocket and the big fellow wanted to take it, but the little man said it was no good and thrust it back in the pocket from which he removed it.

MOTORMAN WARNED.

Motorman Frank Haas, standing in the front vestibule, unarmed, was a witness to the robbery, or at least a part of it, having seen the revolver flash in the dim light. He became uneasy and proceeded to open the door when the man with the gun pointed the weapon at him and in a loud voice warned him to remain where he was or he would be bored full of holes, and it is unnecessary to say that Mr. Haas did not budge from his station and expected that the robbers would also relieve him of what money and valuables he had, but they appeared to be in a hurry and did not molest him.

LEFT THE CAR.

One of the men replaced the trolley on the wire, both jumped off the car and in a loud voice the larger man ordered Haas to go ahead and lively too. The car was run as fast as possible to the barns west of Racine college and the facts of the robbery were quickly telephoned to the main office here and Chief of Police Johnson was notified and soon every man on the night force knew of the holdup and had a vague description of the robbers, but not as accurate as was desired. When the car reached Kenosha a fuller description of the men was secured. Although Chief Johnson and his men watched every outgoing train and car and scoured the southern part of the city and vicinity of Racine Junction, no trace of the highwaymen was found.

BURESCH AND HAAS TALK.

A Journal representative met and talked to Buresh and Haas at 10:30 o'clock last night, upon their return from Kenosha and they told substantially the story as above given. Buresh said that one of the men was tall, nearly six foot; that he had a black moustache, wore a cap, a blue overcoat and the collar was pulled up, almost hiding his face, but that he did not make much of an effort to conceal his identity and that during the whole robbery was cool and deliberate and made his demands in a firm and determined manner, not acting like a novice in crime. The other man was short, smooth face; also wore a cap well drawn down over his face and had on an ulster. He hardly spoke a word and tried to keep his face under cover as much as possible. Buresh said that he did not have the slightest idea that the men were robbers when they got on the car and that their standing out on the platform was not unusual as many passengers do that very thing. When he opened the door to step out and hold the trolley he was almost paralyzed when the tall man thrust the gun under his nose and he knew it was useless to show fight and run the chances of being shot down and he simply submitted to their every request.

He said that they got $23.50, but he afterward found 50 cents on the platform, which had been dropped, making the loss $23.00. The largest part of the money belonged to him, only a few dollars of it being the company's. He said that he could identify the tall man easily, but was not sure about the short one. Mr. Haas was also confident he could tell the tall man, but of course he did not have such a fair view of them as did Buresh.

FIRST ROBBERY.

This is the first holdup experienced by the M. R. & K. It is not usual for all of the men to go armed, but a few of them generally carry a gun. After the robbery was reported Superintendent Blatt lost no time in arming his men as fast as they came in and it is safe to say that hereafter conductors and motormen will carry revolvers. The line runs through some pretty lonesome and remote parts of the country and highwaymen could have had an easy time robbing the crew of a car of what money and valuables they have. Generally there are passengers on cars, and it would appear as if the men who held up the car at this time watched for a car without any person in it.

BELLE CITY MEN ARMED.

The conductors of the Belle City Electric cars were also armed and were prepared for an attack should it be made. The holdup is the first in this vicinity since a Belle City car was held up near the Junction a couple of years ago.

DEATH OF A HEROINE.

Loses Her Life While Trying to Rescue an Aged Man From the Flames.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 4.—Early this morning the boarding house of Mrs. Eva Withey caught fire while eighteen boarders were asleep. The flames spread with great rapidity, but most of the boarders escaped in their night clothes. Mrs. Withey, after getting her four children out, went back to assist J. C. Hall, a retired grocer, aged 80, who occupied a room on the second floor. She was overcome and her charred body was found in the ruins afterwards. J. C. Hall and Miss Helen Rose also lost their lives in the flames. Mrs. Withey was well known throughout the state, having been state president of the Daughters of Rebecca.

AFTER THE EISTEDDFOD.

The Kymric Club Will Work to Get the Next Eisteddfod For Racine.

Last evening the members of the Kymric club held a meeting at their rooms and transacted business of importance. Among the questions discussed was the holding of the next Eisteddfod in Racine. The deal to send the big affair to Chicago is reported to have fallen through and in such an event if one is held it should come to Racine. At the next meeting of the club it is probable that a committee will be appointed to bring about the desired Eisteddfod.

CAN CUT THE CABLES.

International Law Allows it to be Done in Enemy's Waters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Attorney General Griggs in an opinion today upholds the right of the military commander to cut a cable within territorial waters of the enemy without making his country liable to damages. The question arose on the cutting by Dewey at Manila of the cable owned by a British corporation which filed a claim with the state department for $300,000 damages. Griggs finds that international law does not recognize such a claim.

MINERS STARVING TO DEATH.

Colorado Seekers For Gold Hemmed in by Snow Drifts.

ASPEN, Colo., Feb. 4.—The situation at the mining camp of Independence, eighteen miles from here, is critical in the extreme and starvation stares the inhabitants in the face. Provisions and fuel are nearly exhausted. The roads are impassable, except for snow shoes and the route has been swept by frequent snow slides rendering the trip almost suicidal.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Bank statement: Surplus reserve decrease $1,779,000; loans increase $15,154,000; specie increase $3,732,000; legal tenders decrease $004,000; deposits increase $18,358,000; bank bonds $38,453,000 in excess of requirements.

Pond's Extract
(Avoid Substitutes)

Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and

Relieves Pain

LUMBER SALES VERY LARGE.

During the Past Year—People Would be Surprised to Know of the Immense Sales Made.

A representative of the Journal had a conversation today with a well known and prominent lumber dealer, who stated that it would be a great surprise to the citizens of Racine if they knew, or even had anything like a fair conception of the vast and enormous amount of lumber that had been used in this city during the past year in the additions that had been made to the industrial institutions, to say nothing of new residences constructed, for which he alone had sold material for over three hundred. He stated that he could easily remember, and it had only been a few years since, when a sale of 2,000,000 feet of lumber or a little over for this purpose was considered enormous, but last year was an exceptional one, and he felt safe in saying that not less than 9,000,000 feet of lumber had been used. He also gave it as his opinion that Racine was rapidly increasing in population, while he estimated as approximating 31,000 inhabitants, based upon the last school census. Certainly, with the return of prosperity, such as the city is enjoying today, there is ample reason to believe that within the next year or two a phenomenal growth will be witnessed and property greatly enhanced in value. This result is unquestionably inevitable, and it is no mere assertion to state that Racine is on the eve of an era of activity and industrial progress that will redound alike to the peace, happiness and general prosperity of all its citizens, and we feel confident that every reader of the Journal will freely and cheerfully join with us in exclaiming: "So mote it be."

RACINE WAS BEATEN.

Milwaukee Defeats Racine at Basket Ball Last Eve—Arrow Club Did Not Appear.

From Daily of Feb. 4, 1899.

Basket ball is not a paying amusement in Racine. For some reason the public fail to patronize such events and generally games prove a financial failure. Last night a couple of good contests were announced to take place at Turner hall, which has been leased and arranged for such affairs. The first game was to have been between the Arrow Cycling club and the Y. M. C. A. first team, and the second game was between the Milwaukee Normal school team and the Y. M. C. A. second team. There was not sufficient present to half pay expenses.

It was found that the Arrow Cycling Club team did not put in an appearance, and a game between picked teams was arranged, for two fifteen-minute halves. The teams were named Ravens and Crows, and the score resulted in a tie, 9 and 9. It was a fast game and created considerable excitement. The teams were:

Crows—Kussman, b.; Roberts, b.; Marshall, c.; Smith, s.

Ravens—Phillips, b.; Wadewitz, c.; Larson, g.; Peterson, g.

Then came the game between Milwaukee and Racine, the teams being made up as follows:

Milwaukee—Borg, f.; Kuany, f.; Rhunke, c.; Oswald, g.; Conley, g.

Racine—Greenburg, c.; Phillips, b.; Welzerk, b.; E. Kapal, g.; F. Kapal, g.

The Milwaukee aggregation played an excellent game and their field work in passing the ball was fine. They won by a score of 23 to 10, most of the count being made on fouls.

STOP CHEWING!

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NOT ENOUGH VOTES TO RATIFY TREATY

Its Supporters, However, Hope to Have Them by Monday.

SHARP DEBATE ON FILIPINOS

Senator Chilton Thinks That This Country Will Suffer From Emigration of Filipinos and Importation of the Island's Products.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the senate Allen of Nebraska, offered the following resolution: That the senate of the United States in ratifying the treaty at Paris does not commit its government to the Monroe doctrine and that the islands acquired by a virtuous war with Sapin are to be annexed or become part of the United States, and that the difference in language of said treaty as regards the islands of Cuba and its inhabitants and the islands of Porto Rico and the Philippine islands and the inhabitants shall be construed to be different in effect but that the intention of the senate in ratifying said treaty places the inhabitants of the Philippine islands and Porto Rico in exactly the same position as respects their relations to the United States, as are the people of Cuba.

Chilton of Texas, addressed the senate on various anti-expansion resolutions. He thought the acquisitions of Porto Rico and Guam advisable but objected to the annexation of the Philippines. He did not regard their annexation at all similar to that of Louisiana and California territory.

Chilton said that if we annexed the Philippines he believed the supreme court would hold that congress had no power to prevent the Filipinos from coming into this country, but even if they could be shut out their products could not be.

Foraker of Ohio said it would be competent for any state in the Union if it saw fit to levy import duties on importations from the Philippines. This point was sharply conducted by Chilton.

Platt of Connecticut, said he was satisfied that neither the Filipinos nor their products could come into the country unless congress so provided. Chilton did not agree with this opinion.

Wolcott of Colorado, followed Chilton and said that he stood by his government and would have supported any treaty presented by the commissioners.

Wolcott denounced the wrangling over the treaty. He declared its ratification was a patriotic duty and the opposition manifested was for political advantage in the next presidential election. There was not a country in Europe not hostile to us except Great Britain. He paid tribute to that country and her friendship for the United States. He also paid high tribute to the president, saying that he had ably guided the government through perilous times. If we abandoned the Philippines we would leave their people to the greedy nations of Europe. Inevitable destiny had placed the archipelago in other hands. A great demonstration occurred in the gallery when Wolcott closed.

The senate went into executive session. The friends of the peace treaty still find themselves short of the necessary votes to ratify the treaty and some candidly confess that such is the case. They however are still hopeful of a shortage to be made good before Monday.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP CURES coughs and colds. Don't go to church or public meetings and disturb the audience by incessant coughings; but use this wonderful remedy at once.

FINDING EXCUSES FOR LYNCHERS.

Indianapolis Sentinel: The Sentinel would suggest to some of its contemporaries that in stating the probable causes of lynchings and white capping they should make plain the fact that these causes are not legitimate excuses for these outrages. For instance, attention is frequently called to the slowness of the courts and the folly of juries as reasons why the people distrust the administration of justice. Laxity of justice may be a good reason for criminals becoming bolder, but it ought to rouse law-abiding people to greater efforts to enforce the laws, not to violate them. Our legal system may be defective, but that is no reason for substituting a worse one.

You Should Know

What Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to do for those who have impure and impoverished blood. It makes the blood rich and pure, and cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, nervousness. If you are troubled with any ailment caused by impure blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, easy to take, easy to operate.

Rigid Cemetery Government.

In one of the neighboring villages there is a cemetery over the gate of which there is the following curious announcement: "By order of the Judge of the Civil Registry only the dead who live in this village shall be interred in this necropolis."—Mexican Herald.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A Modern Farm.

A model farm, on the American plan, and run with American machinery, stock and methods, is about to be established by a Chinese mandarin who lives near Shanghai.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

RACINE TO THE FRONT.

Members of the Racine Whist Club to Play For the A. W. L. Trophy.

From Daily of Feb. 4, 1899.

The members of the Racine Whist club will play for the American Whist League trophy in the whist tournament now in progress. They are booked to play at either St. Paul or Minneapolis on February 11th. Those who will probably play are W. C. Palmer and Jones and William Carpenter and Fred Gates. The following letter in regard to the matter was received this morning and Mr. Carpenter at once replied in acceptance:

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1899.

Mr. W. H. Carpenter, Sec'y Racine Whist Club, Racine, Wis. Dear Sir:—The challenges for possession of the A. W. L. trophy preceding yours have been withdrawn so your club is in line to play the winner of the match at St. Paul on the 4th inst. I wrote you on the 28th ult., but have not had your reply. Be kind enough to wire me on receipt of this whether your club will play on the 11th inst. or not, so that I may have time to line up some other club if your challenge is withdrawn.

Respectfully yours,
E. L. Smith,
President, A. W. L.

SIMPLY A MISTAKE.

Discovery of a Man Who Thought His Feet Had Changed Color.

An evening or two since an old gentleman desiring to wash his feet in salt water, as he claimed they hurt him, secured the wash tub that had been used by some men who were putting tar on the roof of the house, and after putting several buckets of water into it, had failed to notice the tar, as his eye sight is very bad anyway, and proceeded to wash his feet. Imagine his surprise, if you can, when he undertook to raise his feet, which he finally did with difficulty, and when he discovered his mistake, he was about as mad a man as you rarely ever see. To say that he swore is putting it mildly, and he vowed vengeance on his son-in-law, with whom he is stopping, as he thought he did it to play a practical joke on him. The old gentleman at first thought his feet had for some mysterious reason changed color, but a closer inspection convinced him that such was not the case, and after a laborious effort of rubbing and scrubbing for several hours, the natural color of his pedal extremity became visible, and then it was the old gentleman began to breathe easier.

OBITUARY.

Houecker.

From Daily of Feb. 4, 1899.

On Thursday of this week Miss Catharine Houecker died at her home, No. 851 Washington avenue, aged 19 years. Deceased was a bright and popular young woman and her death will be learned with sincere sorrow by all who knew her. Her parents will have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their sad hour of affliction. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon from St. Mary's church.

Cut With an Ax.

George Petersen, a farm hand, was chopping wood at a Caledonia farm yesterday afternoon when in some manner the ax slipped from his hand and the keen edge of the blade struck him on the head and cut a frightful gash. Dr. Schritz was sent for to dress the wound. If blood poisoning does not set in, the man will recover.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

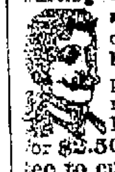
DYSPEPSIA

"My wife suffered for many years from Nervous Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervous Debility," writes John Kelloes, Philadelphia. "We tried many physicians and numerous remedies, such as blood purifiers, nerve restorers and strengtheners and blood foods, but with no results until I heard of Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure. We bought six of the large size boxes, and the results far surpassed our expectations. Mrs. Kelloes' health began to mend immediately, she now eats and sleeps well, is gaining in flesh, and her color, which had got to be yellow and sickly, is now as fresh as when we were first married, and I tell her that Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure has made her ten years younger."

Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure is a complete cure for all stomach troubles. It is in tablet form, pleasant to take and is prepared at the celebrated Johnson Laboratories, Philadelphia. For sale by all druggists. Large box 50 cents. Physicians size $1.00.

Wholesale agents Gaseler & Lochner, Wm. R. Kirkby.

NERVITA Restores VITALITY, LOST VIGOR AND MANHOOD



Cures Impotency, Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box; 6 boxes for $2.50; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.

NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
Sold by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., Racine, Wis.

RHEUMATISM

No disease that attacks the human body is so universal as rheumatism.

Almost everyone is liable to suffer from it, in some form or other.

Exhaustion of nerve force is the underlying cause.

The immediate cause is the presence of certain morbid waste material in the blood and tissues.

Rheumatism occurs in several forms; there is acute rheumatism, or rheumatic fever; there is what is termed sub-acute rheumatism. There is chronic, muscular, inflammatory, deforming rheumatism, and there is rheumatic gout.

Over-work, or whatever induces an undue exhaustion of nerve force, will aggravate the disease, or hasten its appearance.

The aches that accompany the disease in its incipient stages are often, for a time, attributed to other less serious causes.

The cure for so deep-seated a trouble never can be an ignorant preparation that will only dull the pain or give temporary relief. There are a thousand and one so-called medicines for rheumatism that not only never effect a cure, but unfortunately are often the means of discouraging people who use them.

Paine's celery compound is as little related to these worthless preparations as an honest gold coin is to a clumsy counterfeit.

Paine's celery compound is a specific for the cure of rheumatism in any of its forms.

The first "friendly pain"—friendly, because it gives early notice before serious mischief has occurred, should send you at once to the druggist's for a bottle of this remedy. It will cure your rheumatism. It will so cleanse, invigorate and rejuvenate the blood that every organ of the body will share immediately in the healthier condition. It will build up and make you strong. Its peculiar ability to increase the amount of blood and stimulate the action of the liver and kidneys has made it the regular prescription of the best physicians.

Thousands of people have been cured of rheumatism by Paine's celery compound.

Mrs. H. C. Danolds of Rochester, N. Y., writes:

"Last season I had a severe attack of muscular rheumatism. At first I used a good deal of linament, but in spite of it the rheumatism increased. I then began using Paine's celery compound, and the second bottle cured me completely. I recommend Paine's celery compound most heartily as an invaluable remedy to all who are afflicted."

Other people—scores of them in every town of any size in the country, have written similar letters, appreciative and grateful, to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy—the best of all blood purifiers and nerve restorers, the discovery of Dartmouth's greatest professor.

Whoever has used it has reccommended it to others.

And that is the reason the demand for Paine's celery compound is greater today than for any other remedy in the world.

WARNER'S

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET CORSETS FREE FROM IMPERFECTIONS.

Warner's Corsets are Standard—Shaped Strikingly Correct—Up-To-Date Styles Exquisitely Fine Materials Unbreakable Bones Rustproof Steels.

THE WARNER BROS. CO. CORSETS

FOR SALE BY... T. L. HARNETT.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD. A REMARKABLE SCIENTIFIC AND WONDERFUL SCIENCE. "SOLAR BIOLOGY."

THE ONLY TRUE SCIENCE BY WHICH YOUR FUTURE CAN TRULY AND ACCURATELY BE FORETOLD.

ZARAH, the world-renowned Egyptian Astrologer, who has been creating such astonishment throughout Europe for the past five years, will give a truthful, accurate, planet horoscope delineation of your life. He will give your personal appearance, disposition, character, ability, taste, probable length of life, possible accidents, advice and suggestions on love affairs, marriage, friends, enemies, speculation, business matters, etc.

RICHES TO BE OR NOT TO BE. You can inform yourself thoroughly on this and on any other questions of your past, present and future life.

A SINGLE ANSWER MAY LEAD YOU TO MAKE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

Send 10 cents and give exact date of birth and I will immediately return you a truthful horoscope reading of your life, and prove it to be all true by yourself. I make this offer as a test trial. All communications strictly confidential. Address

ZARAH the ASTROLOGER, Look Box 403, Philadelphia, Pa.

From PRESS.—"Zarah the Astrologer is certainly astonishing thousands. His wonderful predictions and tests are based upon indisputable and scientific indications."

"A FAIR FACE CANNOT ATONE FOR AN UNTIDY HOUSE." USE SAPOLIO

JOB WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT..... THE JOURNAL.

FROM CHICAGO TO LAKE GENEVA

Charles T. Yerkes Backing Up an Electric Line to Lake Geneva.

MAY CONNECT DELAVAN LAKE

Troops of the 4th Wis. Paid Off Yesterday—Slot Machines at Marinette Abolished—Fred Harris of Manitowoc Arrested For Embezzlement.

From Daily of Feb. 4, 1899.

The Electric Road company, which will build a line from Chicago to Lake Geneva, has been incorporated at Delavan. The capital stock is $150,000. The name adopted is the Chicago, Harvard & Geneva Lake Electric railway. The principal office will be in Walworth, where the general manager will also reside. The power house, car barns, etc., will be located in the north part of Walworth. The road will run through Walworth to the power house, thence east to the highway, thence to Delavan lake. There are strong indications that the Furbeck property, formerly Fontana park, will be used as the terminus or in conjunction with the terminal station; and the big hotel which has been planned for this park may soon become a reality. There are also good grounds for believing that Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway magnate, is behind the enterprise or at least giving it strong encouragement. It is almost certain that as soon as the line is built and in successful operation it will be extended to connect with Delavan lake, and possibly other towns. The charter of the company provides for this. A plan which has received some consideration is to run a line from Walworth directly north to Delavan lake. Rails for the track have been purchased, also one of the dynamos.

It was made known yesterday that Fred H. Harris, formerly cashier of the defunct T. C. Shove Banking company, of Manitowoc, had been arrested on Saturday last on the charge of embezzlement, preferred by members of the Sons of Hermann society, of which he was secretary. When brought before Judge Craite he was placed under bonds of $200 and his trial set for Monday next. It is charged that he collected dues from many of the members of the society and failed to turn the cash over to the treasurer. A short time ago some of the members received notices that their dues had not been paid. They, however, paid no attention to the notices, knowing they had paid Harris. Last week several of the members were notified that on account of their failure to pay their dues they had been suspended from the society. An investigation was made which resulted in the arrest. The proceeding has been kept very quiet out of sympathy for Mr. Harris, who since the failure of the Shove bank has had no regular employment.

Yesterday was the last regimental pay day of the Fourth Wisconsin at Camp Shipp. The next time the men will be paid will be at muster out. Instead of spending their money as usual, the men generally will save it in anticipation of going home. The first sergeants and company and regimental clerks are at work on the books, making out the final statements. There were yesterday thirty-seven Wisconsin patients in the division hospital. Most of them, and possibly all, will be recovered sufficiently by March 1 to go home with the regiment. The case of Private Frank L. Weaver of Co. B only is regarded as serious.

Every slot machine in Marinette was taken out this week in pursuance of the orders of Chief of Police Cook. There were over 100 of them. They have been in operation for some time but recently a large number were shipped into the city and a slot machine craze resulted. Much money was lost and many complaints were made.

Assemblyman William Hughes of Waushara died at 2:20 o'clock this morning at Madison, after a week's illness. The cause of his death was pneumonia.

Many Protestants visited the Catholic church at Beloit yesterday and had their throats blessed with other Catholics, by the Rev. Father Ward.

Thomas Webber, aged 68, a farmer of Rockton, Ill., fell from his wagon Thursday night at Beloit and his neck was broken.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME.

Reasons Why the John H. Palmetier's Old Folks' Home is Not Erected.

Editor Racine Journal:

Some time ago there was considerable talk with reference to the erection of the John H. Palmetier Old Ladies' home. Can you tell a reader of the Journal what has been done in the matter?

Reader.

A Journal reporter made inquiries today and learned that the directors and officers of the association are doing all that can be done to get the affairs of the Palmetier estate in such shape as to warrant going ahead with the home. The bulk of the property is in real estate and the trustees have found it difficult to sell at a profitable figure. Although there is some cash in the fund there is not near enough to warrant going ahead and building the home, for after it is completed it must be finished and have ample capital to sustain the running expenses. Just as soon as possible the project will be pushed to a successful termination.

THE TURKISH MASSACRES.

Some Description of Them by an Eye-Witness.

You would see only a small knot of people, say twenty, perhaps a flourish of wooden clubs in the air, says Chalmers Roberts in the January Atlantic. Then the mob would move on, leaving the body of a dead Armenian behind. This was massacre. Not a sound signified the horrible business afoot. The shops were closed as if for a holiday, people, men and women, evidently all Turks, were quietly moving about the streets. The stillness of it seemed to me the most appalling part. One soon grew hardened to the sight of dead men. One came to expect that venerable Ulemas and ascetic young Softas, on their way from mosque to mosque, would kick the mangled bodies which blocked their paths, and curse them for dogs of Armenian traitors. The pools of blood in the streets, in some places actually dripping and trickling down hill, came in time, after you had stepped over and around a hundred of them, to remind you of some early visit to a slaughter house. Animal blood all seems the same: it was hard to realize that this had run in human veins... Thursday night the killing continued; so, also, all night long, the rattle of the death carts through the streets, carrying the dead to the burying trenches. Not until Friday night did the continual pressure of the ambassadors force the government to issue orders to the soldiers to fire on any mobs seen. Then the massacre came promptly to an end. A visit made on Saturday morning to the Armenian cemetery at Chichli gave the best idea of the awful extent of the deadly work. Here the American and the Belgian ministers estimated that they saw from fifteen hundred to two thousand bodies, laid out in long lines, awaiting the completion of the trenches. Many of them had been lying in the hot sun since Wednesday, and were so swollen that their arms and legs were thrust up stark and stiff into the air..... Armenians were killed because the Turks were convinced that they were conspiring against the holy government, and they were permitted to be killed because that same holy government did not dare to add to its well-established unpopularity by interfering with its infuriated subjects. Undoubtedly the priesthood had much to do with inciting the murderers.

DESERVES HER $40.

How a Plucky Girl Started In to Earn More Money.

An ambitious young woman who this time last year was a stenographer and typewriter, receiving $20 a week for her services, with no prospects of ever getting any more, became discontented with her lot, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. She pictured herself growing old, being obliged to give up her work and trying to live on what she had been able to save of that $20 a week salary. When the talk of war began and a man who looked into the future said to her: "Why don't you study Spanish? Who knows but we will all have to speak it soon? You might just as well begin now," the jest gave the discontented one an idea, and she bought a Spanish primer the same day. In a week she had secured a teacher and had learned to pronounce her j's like y's and her y's like e's. Last week she accepted a position as secretary, stenographer translator and general valuable accessory in the office of a steamship company that ships people and parcels to Cuba. Her salary is $40 a week. She does not think her improved prospects due to "luck." She lived all spring and summer in Spanish boarding-houses, assiduously cultivated every greasy and tiresome boarder for the sake of his or her conversation, ate oily dishes and paprika and garlic and onions and permitted herself to be serenaded nightly by a black-eyed caballero, who stationed himself in the back yard with a mandolin and addressed love songs to "the third floor back." She does not regret any of her sufferings, for she learned Spanish. But she thinks she deserves her $40.

Union Veteran Aged 102.

James Walsh of Cumberland, Md., who was born in the County Roscommon on the 25th of July, 1795, and is accordingly now well on in his one hundred and fourth year, is probably the oldest union veteran. He entered the army, although an old man, to take the place of his son, who he feared "might come to harm," and served three years and three months in the war. Mr. Walsh lives with his son-in-law, who is a prosperous farmer. He is in full possession of his intellectual faculties, and in good health. Mr. Walsh is the son of a centenarian. His father lived 110 years.

Faith, Hope and Charity.

A London weekly has given 2 guineas for a definition of faith, hope and charity. It is as follows: Faith—Blind trust in a first page. Hope—What investors are fed upon. Charity—What some of them are likely to be brought to. That is certainly not bad, but this is one, perhaps, even better: Faith—The gift that saves mankind. Hope—The gift that cheers mankind. Charity—The gift that makes mankind.

Not a Hit Exclusive.

Hicks—"There goes Stilson, talking to himself." Wicks—"Yes; there's nothing proud about Stilson."—Boston Transcript.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

GET THE RIGHT PLASTER

There are others, but you don't want them. When you need a plaster you need it, and there's no time for experimenting and finding out mistakes afterward.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are quick and sure, and acknowledged by the highest medical authorities and everybody else to be the best remedy for pains and aches of every description.

Do not be persuaded to accept a substitute. Allcock's have no equal.

ONLY ONE TERM FOR M'KINLEY

Ex-Senator Blackburn's Account of His Interview with the President.

During the time they were in the house together Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky and William McKinley of Ohio were great friends personally, though always in radical opposition as to politics. As a consequence the Kentuckian is sure of a warm welcome whenever he calls at the white house. "The last time I was at the executive mansion," said Mr. Blackburn a few days ago, "was in response to a personal invitation from the president to call. Mr. McKinley appeared anxious to obtain my opinion of the political outlook for the future. I told him frankly that in my judgment he could not be re-elected. He seemed surprised. 'Your administration,' I said, 'has fought a brief and successful war, but your troubles have only just begun. The result of the late war issues growing out of it will, in my judgment, swamp both you and your administration. You cannot help it that I can see. You are not responsible. You are simply a victim of circumstances of fate. I do not believe that either of us or, in fact, anyone alive today will live to see an administration succeed itself in office. Public sentiment in this country changes too rapidly. What the public wants today and gets it is certain not to want tomorrow.' What did the president say? Well, he told me that he didn't agree with me, but that he would always be glad to see me at the white house whenever I felt inclined to call. I reminded Mr. McKinley that Polk had not been re-elected, although his administration had fought the Mexican war, which brought a large addition to our territory. Mr. McKinley is a gentleman and an able politician, but he cannot succeed himself. No president can or ever will succeed himself during the lifetime of the present generation."

In Old Missouri.

Mrs. Olive—"It is rumored among the neighbors that your husband beat you last night. Is it true?" Mrs. Poplar—"There isn't a word of truth in the report. He struck at me several times, but failed to hit me. You know, he played with the St. Louis nine last season."

Profit from a Whale.

The profit from a single whale that is captured is very large. One about fifty feet long weighs 140,000 pounds, and will give 60,000 pounds of blubber, from which 48,000 pounds of train-oil can be made, and 3,000 pounds of whalebone.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP CURES croup. It has saved the life of many a child. Mothers, keep this medicine always on hand; it will save you many restless moments. Price 25c.

Houses All Built of Zinc.

All the houses in Beira, East Africa, are built of zinc. If a person becomes ill on the street he is placed in a zinc stretcher, carried to a zinc hospital and, if he dies, is buried in a zinc coffin. The town is called "the zinc city."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A strange custom is followed by Mexican farmers. They use oxen of one color in the morning and another color in the afternoon. They do not know why, but they know it must be the right thing to do, because their forefathers did it.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

German Toys Are Poisonous.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in the course of his report to the secretary of agriculture, states that in connection with the examination of imports from Germany it was found that German toys and colored goods were poisonous. Dr. Salmon says all highly painted German toys may be regarded as very dangerous to children, who may suck off the paint or swallow pieces that may be chipped off.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."
CHAS. STEDEFORD.
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
STIMULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

BELLAVITA Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment is a guaranteed specific, perfectly safe and sure in its action, for the removal of various disorders of the skin, viz: Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sunburn, Discolorations, Eczema, Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces. Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' treatment, $1.00; six boxes $5.00 with positive written guarantee to produce the above results or cheerfully refund $5.00 paid. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.
Nervita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts. Chicago, Illinois.
Sold by all Druggists.
Sold by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 6th St. Racine, Wis.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	5:53 a. m. daily
4:47 a. m. Sunday only	7:50 a. m. daily
8:01 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily	9:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:25 a. m. daily
3:45 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily	4:35 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily	7:50 p. m. daily
8:40 p. m. daily	
12:55 p. m. daily	
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
5:33 a. m. daily	4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
7:50 a. m. daily	5:47 a. m. Sunday only
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:01 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:35 a. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily
1:35 a. m. daily	1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
1:20 p. m. ex. Sunday	3:45 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:35 p. m. daily	4:22 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily	6:35 p. m. daily
	9:40 p. m. daily
	11:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	6:20 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
12:35 p. m.	1:38 p. m.
4:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:34 p. m.
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
7:25 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
11:10 a. m.	1:53 p. m.
1:05 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For the West.	**From the West.**
12:35 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
3:30 p. m.	2:55 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For Chicago.	**From Chicago**
7:25 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
9:00 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	**From the West**
	8:20 a. m.

SONG CANARIES OF GERMANY.

Their Home Is in an Entirely Isolated Chain of Mountains.

The home of these birds, the Harz, an entirely isolated chain of mountains rising out of the plain between the rivers Leine and Saale, is the most northern elevation of importance in Germany and lies partly in Prussia, partly in Anhalt and Brunswick. The best song canaries are reared here at the present time, chiefly in Andreasberg, a town also celebrated for its silver mines. In every house and cottage of the place you see canaries, and on a fine summer's day, when walking by, their song greets you from every open door and window. Whereas with the other races of canaries color, markings, shape and size are important points, with this breed there is but one—their song. The birds are usually of middle size and strongly built; the head is larger, the legs shorter and the neck not so long as in the common canary; the legs slant backward a little and the bird does not stand as upright as the others. The breast ought to be broad and strong, the eyes large and lively; the feathers must lie smooth and the bird ought to execute all its movements with a sort of coquetry. The colors vary from straw to golden yellow, some with green markings, but deeper shades of yellow are not to be found among them. If we say that these birds have to take the second place in outward beauty of form and color, we certainly must give them the first of all in point of song. Their entire value lies in this. With the utmost care and science their voice has been cultivated for years, and splendid results have been obtained. The song of a really first-class Harz bird is a marvel of beauty for those who understand it, but it needs much practice and a musical ear to note slight differences and faults and to be able to choose the really best songster among a crowd of birds.

Curious Light of Fireflies.

According to the Scientific American, the light of fireflies contains photographic rays, which will pass through aluminum, cardboard or copper plate; the rays are capable of reflection and probably refraction and polarization; this indicates the presence of rays belonging to the ultra-violet class, and if this is so they are probably the same as the rays emitted by uranium, known as Becquerel rays; besides these invisible photographic rays, it contains ordinary light rays. The organ producing them consists of a transparent, superficial layer which gives off the light, and of a deep opaque layer whose function is not obvious; the ultimate branches of the trachae or air tubes are distributed through this apparatus, as are also nerve fibers.

The dew that is annually deposited on the surface of England is equal to five inches of rain.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

KENOSHA.		RACINE.		MILWAUKEE.	
Depart.	Arrive.	Going South.	Going North.	Arrive.	Depart.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
6:45	6:40	6:00			
8:25	8:05	7:30	7:05		7:00
9:25	9:35	7:55	7:25*	8:00	8:00
10:25	9:35	8:55	8:05	9:50	9:00
11:25	10:35	9:55	9:05	10:50	10:00
P. M.	11:33	10:55	10:05	11:50	11:00
	P. M.	11:55	11:05		12:00
12:25					
1:25	12:33	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
2:25	1:33	12:55	12:05	12:50	
3:25	2:35	1:55	1:05	1:50	1:00
4:25	3:33	2:55	2:05	2:50	2:00
5:25	4:33	3:55	3:05	3:50	3:00
6:25	5:35	4:55	4:05	4:50	4:00
7:25	6:35	5:55	5:05	5:50	5:00
8:25	7:35	6:55	6:05	6:50	6:00
9:25	8:35	7:55	7:05	7:50	7:00
10:25	9:35	8:55	8:05	8:50	8:00
11:35	11:35	9:55 ☆	9:05	9:50	9:00
		10:55	10:05	10:50	11:50
		A. M.	11:05 ☆	11:50	
		1:00 ☆	P. M.		
			12:10 ☆		

*Do not pass Racine.

ZERO COUGH CURE!

ZERO PINE COUGH CURE

Is famous for its cure of bad colds, coughs, prevents pneumonia, a cure for croup, affords prompt relief in case of whooping cough, a safe remedy, 25c per bottle.

ZERO OIL

A general family liniment, cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and frost-bites, 25c per bottle.

ZERO CREAM

For chapped hands and face, one application produces a cure, a beautifier to the skin, pleasant after shaving, 25c per bottle.

For Lame Back and Lumbago apply
ZERO PLASTER.

Your money is refunded by following agents:

The ROBINSON DRUG CO., Racine
S. G. SMITH, Franksville.
C. ANDERSON, North Cape.
SECOR & PEDERSON, Rochester.
L. NOLL, Waterford.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
IS THE GREAT
THROAT and LUNG REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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POST OFFICE BULLITEN.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows
8:00 a. m. North, south, east and west.
8:15 a. m. North and west.
8:45 a. m. North.
10:35 a. m. South, east and west.
11:10 a. m. South, east and west.
12:20 p. m. West and north.
12:40 p. m. North.
1:50 p. m. South, east and west.
3:35 p. m. East, west and south.
4:00 p. m. South, east and west.
4:00 p. m. Milwaukee.
6:05 p. m. North.
7:05 p. m. North and west.
7:35 p. m. South, east and west.
11:00 p. m. North and south.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
6:45 a. m. North, south, east and west.
8:45 a. m. South, east and west.
10:30 a. m. South, east and west.
11:45 a. m. North.
1:20 p. m. South, east and west.
2:30 p. m. North.
3:00 p. m. West.
4:45 p. m. North and south.
6:45 p. m. South and east.
8:00 p. m. North.

"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"
Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
Second Edition.
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A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

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COUNTY NEWS.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Wis., Feb. 6, 1899.

Zero weather stays by us in good shape. The roads are in good condition, for this season of the year.

Rev. Elton Healey and wife spent part of the past week here, caring for Mrs. Geo. Healey, who has been seriously ill during the past two weeks. At present she is reported improving.

Mrs. Secor and her daughter, Mrs. E. Peterson, who have been on the sick list, are improving.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hewitt attended a surprise party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Aldrich on Spring Prairie on last Friday evening. An enjoyable time is reported.

H. Fohrman, who had his hand badly hurt while sawing wood for Geo. Ela, some time ago, is still in a critical condition.

Mrs. John Gibson has been seriously ill during the past two weeks. Dr. Taylor is the attending physician.

The party at the Union house Friday evening was well attended and a good time is reported.

Died, at the home of his nephew, J. W. Summers, on Friday morning, Jan. 27, 1899, Samuel Wolfenden, aged 80 years. Mr. Wolfenden spent the past year with the Summers family, with the exception of a few days previous to his death, which was spent at Menominee Falls, his former home, returning Tuesday. He was taken suddenly ill with pneumonia. All that skilled medical aid could do was done.

"But ere the sun, in all his state,
Illumed the eastern skies,
He passed through glory's morning gate
And walked in Paradise."

A brief service, conducted by Rev. Eaton, pastor of the Congregational church, was held at the house, after which the remains were taken to Menominee Falls, for interment. J. W. and Alice accompanied the body, returning the next day.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., Feb. 6, 1899.

The home of Mr. G. Dawson was a scene of great pleasure last Tuesday evening. The following party rendered a surprise on Percy Dawson: Mr. Martin Van Antwerp, Mr. Andrew Wolters, Miss Lizzie Van Antwerp, Miss Jennie Wolters, Mr. George Freedy, Miss Jennie Baden, Mr. George Christianson, Mr. Bruce Hunter, Miss Julia Grasle, Miss Lydia Sheck, Miss Jennie Roskelly, Mr. Al. Shepherd, Misses Ruth and Myrtle West, Mr. Robert West, Mr. Henry Hunter, Mr. Peter Frederickson, Mr. Jno. Grasle, Messrs. David and Will Koivis. Music was the principal feature of the evening. After participating in a bountiful repast and expressing themselves as having spent a very enjoyable evening, the party bade good night, at an unusual early hour.

The cold wave of last week passed off gradually, and Saturday evening found a very large crowd of pleasure seekers at the Literary, who were not disappointed. The program was excellent and well rendered.

John Christiansen visited at his home Sunday.

Sherman Brice spent Saturday in Racine.

Rob. West was in Caledonia Saturday.

Old Mr. Richards is very low. Mr. Jas. Hunter is improving in health. Grandpa Lawler is very low. Mr. John Mitchell's life is dispaired of.

Wednesday grandma Mahaffy was laid to rest in the Oak Grove cemetery.

Thursday the funeral of little Sidney Bray took place at the F. W. B. parsonage, Rev. Bray and family have the sincere sympathy of their friends in this their sad bereavement.

Mr. Claus Hanson formerly of this place was intered in the South cemetery Thursday.

John Dankert had a lumb r bee Thursday for his new barn.

Mrs. Lou Harrangue who has been very ill is some better.

Dr. Thomson's shingle swings at Kneeland now.

Miss Bradley spent Saturday and Sunday at Berryville.

Mr. Ed. Ellis and wife left these parts for Delavan on Friday.

Mr. David Mahaffy and family wish to express our sincere thanks, to the friends and neighbors who so kindly aided and sympathied with us during the illness and death of our mother.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Mahaffy.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Feb. 6, 1898.

Mrs. B. Tourtellotte spent Sunday and Monday with relatives at Kenosha.

Miss Libbie Getten returned home Friday from Kenosha where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Crosby.

Mrs. New Year entertained her mother from Harvard, a few days last week.

Mrs. Jensen of Kenosha spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Yates.

Mr. Loescher was obliged to close school Monday noon, on account of sickness.

Thomas Rogers is busy shredding corn for Chas. Rogers this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bain entertained a number of their friends at progressive euchre Friday evening, Miss Maggie Kelly and John Kelly won first prizes, and Mrs. Chas. Dabbs and Frank Stanley second prizes. All report a jolly evening spent.

Joseph Crow of Spring Brook was seen on our streets Monday.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will give a supper and entertainment at O. O. Fox's hall on Friday evening Feb. 10th. Mrs. Jarley will exhibit her wonderful collection of wax works, after which a good lunch will be served. Don't fail to come.

Otto Bowman has resigned his position as foreman on the Rogers farm and will move to Kenosha.

C. D. Holt and wife, of Kenosha, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holt.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Wis., Feb. 6, 1899.

This community was greatly saddened to hear of the death of N. H. Nelson, an old and highly respected citien of this place, which occurred at his home at a late hour Thursday evening, surrounded by all the members of his family. He leaves a wife, three sons, Herman, married and living at Bristol, Wis., Adolph and Alfred, six daughters, Mrs. Henry F. Johnson of this place, Mrs. S. Gouti of Perry, Wis., and the Misses Emma, Tillie, Josie, and Louise, the funeral took place Tuesday at 11 a. m. The family has the sympathy of the entire neighborhood.

A child of Louis Braund's is very sick with pneumonia.

There still continues to be cases of La Grippe, whooping cough and measles around here.

The drama presented by the Franksville club, was well attended and appreciated by all.

Mr. P. H. Adland is still confined to the house by illness.

Mr. Henry Field met with an accident that laid him up for a few days.

The special sale at the millinery store was well attended all week.

Mrs. Jasperson of Racine spent a few days with her son Lando.

Mrs. Algie Whitely also made a lengthy visit with her old friend Mrs. Delia Jasperson.

Mr. Court Baisey reached water at only 90 feet.

DeGrove and Mae Bull are taking charge of the home affairs, as Mrs. Bull has gone to Racine to be with her husband, C. H. Bull, county clerk.

BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, Wis., Feb. 7.

Mrs. Wm. Bird, an old and highly respected neighbor, died last Friday morning. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at the Scotch Presbyterian church.

Miss Mabel Noble of Eagle Creek spent Saturday and Sunday with her friend, Miss Effie Edwards.

George and Will Hannaford shipped their fine lot of home raised steers last week.

George Bosustow of Yorkville, and sister, Mrs. Geo. Beaumont and little Grace left last Friday for Amherst, Wis., where they go to spend the week with their sister, Mrs. Wm. Moyle

Prof. and Mrs. Farnam of the Rochester academy, called on his students on this street Saturday afternoon.

Miss Ella and Stanley Smith, who have spent the past two weeks with relatives and friends at Markesan, Wis., returned the first of the week.

Mrs. J. Haugan and daughter Carrie returned Saturday from their visit to Iowa and Minnesota.

Quite a number from our place attended the club party at Rochester Friday night and report a very pleasant time.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., Feb. 6, 1899.

The ladies of the Ives Grove M. E. church will tender a chicken pie supper at the home of Joseph Longmore, Thursday evening, Feb. 16th, everybody is invited to attend.

Miss Apple of Norway and Miss Schley of Waukesha called on the Worsleys one day last week.

J. E. Albright attended the wedding of his sister at Burlington Tuesday.

Julius Paterson and wife of Racine were guests of his parents Sunday.

George Gillett Sr., has business in Chicago one day this week.

William Bowers of Burlington visited relatives in our burg the past week.

F. Harman and W. T. Birchell transacted business in Milwaukee Monday.

New York Press: It appears there was a Cuban army after all, even if the American participants of the Santiago campaign saw mighty few of it.

What Did Shakespeare Mean?

Shakespeare never wrote truer words than, "Life of our pleasant vices doth make whips to scourge us." This can only mean that to our misuse of the pleasures of life we owe most of the ills of poor health. Doubly do the words apply to men who, through ignorance, folly and indescretion, have used up their strength, energy and vitality, and left themselves almost wrecks of manhood. Their condition would indeed be pitiable were it not for the fact that a scientific physician, a specialist in the cure of this class of diseases of men, has come to their relief and made it easily possible for weak and vigorless men to regain their lost vitality and vigor. We refer to Dr. Greene of 148 State Street, Chicago, Ill., discoverer of the world famous Dr. Greene's Nervura, as well as other marvelous, strengthening, vitalizing and invigorating remedies, who, notwithstanding his enormous practice and excessive demand upon his time, offers to consult with any sufferer from nervous and physical debility absolutely free and advise and counsel him in regard to his case without charge. This is an opportunity for weak, enervated and exhausted men, of which immediate advantage should be taken. If you cannot call, write to Dr. Greene about your case. Your disease is certainly curable under his wonderful strengthening, vitalizing and invigorating remedies, and you can be cured at home. At least write for his advice and counsel.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Feb. 8, 1898.

Mrs. Peter Ingrouille is much better at this writing.

George and Robert Burgess hauled two loads of flax straw to Franksville on Thursday morning.

Mr. Stephen Burroughs was reported very sick on Monday afternoon.

James E. Spencer entertained the hay pressers last week.

Everyone is speaking about the good roads. It is seldom that we have dusty roads at this time of the year.

Clark Burroughs of Milwaukee, was summoned here last week, on account of his fathers severe illness.

Fred W. Leet trapped one of the largest minks in Pike woods last week.

Dr. Valentine was called to see Mrs. Peter Ozanne on Monday evening on account of illness.

James O. Buswell, of Watertown, Wis., paid a visit to his old home in this place on Wednesday.

Mrs. Marcia Newman has returned home after an extended visit with relatives in Illinois.

The election of Hon. J. V. Quarles as United States Senator, gives the best of satisfaction to the people of Somers.

Camp No. 828 M. W. A., will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its organization, by giving an oyster supper on this (Wednesday) evening.

George Spence of Iowa was the guest of his brother James last week.

Henry Lytle and son received a binder and a mower last week from the Champion Machine company.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Buswell, who have resided for four years in Concord, N. H., visited his brother Otto and family last week. They have departed for Beatrice, Neb., where they will make their future home, having resided there previous to their location in the east.

It is rumored that the Sheridan road will in all probability receive attention by the legislature again this winter. Expansion may be all right, but when it comes to expanding in this direction, taxing the public for the benefit of a few, if that is the plan outlined, then we say most emphatically, it ought not so to be.

The Somers Camp of Modern Woodmen of America will celebrate their tenth anniversary by giving an oyster supper at Bain's hall on Wednesday evening of this week, Feb. 8, to which everybody is cordially invited.

The Junior Epworth League had a very pleasant meeting on Sunday evening. The Juniors will have charge of the meetings the first Sunday evening of each month.

On Thursday evening, the Christian Endeavor society celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of its organization. A very interesting program was given.

The social given by the ladies of the M. E. society at the home of Mr. Albert Longmore, on Tuesday evening was well attended. An enjoyable program consisting of recitations, readings and music was given.

Mr. J. Z. Collier of Union Grove, made a pleasant call at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Ozanne, on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Nellie Leet visited with friends in Racine during the past week.

Mrs. Longmore and daughter, Miss Emma, of Ives Grove, attended the social at her son's on Tuesday evening.

Misses Mable and Blanche Yule gave a party to their friends on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Otto Buswell has purchased the Fox property, southeast of the village.

Miss Jennie Moffey, of Union Grove, was a guest of Miss Amelia Longmore last week.

Mrs. Tradewell, and daughter Irma of Western Union Junction, spent Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. Valentine.

John Kemp & Co., well drillers, of Union Grove, are making a well on Mrs. Grimshaw's farm.

Mrs. George Longmore and daughter, spent Saturday in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Marcia Neuman returned home on Thursday from a pleasant visit with friends in Belviedere, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, of Kenosha, spent Sunday at L. Cook's.

Miss Mae Brown entertained a friend from Waukesha over Sunday.

Mr. George Spence of Iowa is visiting his mother, Mrs. Alex Spence.

Mr. Jacob Herzog of Racine, spent Monday at his son's.

Mr. Gaylord Shepard who has been sick with the LaGrippe is convalescent.

Mr. Joseph Bishop is shipping oats this week.

Miss Green of Milwaukee, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. B. Whitnall.

Miss Ruby Caldwell of Milwaukee is a guest of Miss Annie Nelson.

The young people enjoy the fine skating on La Rock's pond.

There being so much sickness about, our doctor is kept busy day and night.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

Farmers who desire to make permanent run ways on their lands, or to carry water in pipes that will not rust out, will do well to secure some of the good second grade pipe suitable for such purposes, which the Racine Cement Pipe Co., are selling at half price. Size from four to twelve inch. Works on lake shore, in rear of Hotel Racine.

John.—If you were a woman, you'd know as I know, and all other women know, that Rocky Mountain Tea is the greatest blessing women ever had. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

THE NURSE'S STORY.

Some Startling Facts Are Laid Before The Public.

Wonderful Discovery Made by One Who Has For Twenty Years Ministered to the Sick.

MILES, Wis., Feb. 6.—Louis Hughes, who for a score of years has been a nurse tells how he saved himself from death and also made a most important discovery while ministering to the sick and dying.

"I was suffering with my kidneys," says the nurse, "and my experience with regard to this trouble was that it was incurable. I had no faith in any medicine, but I heard so much about Dodd's Kidney Pills and the wonderful cures they had performed that I determined to try them. In about five days after using the pills I found that the dull pain in my back was less heavy, and gradually my back seemed to get stronger. I have felt less pain when bending or rising. My urine is much freer and color decidedly better. In fact, they acted with me as a tonic. They seemed to tone my whole system. I have been a nurse for the past twenty years and have had many dropsical cases, and Dodd's Kidney Pills would be good in such cases, as they cause a free flow of the urine."

Thousands of cases of Dropsy, Heart Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Diseases of Women, Paralysis and Heart Failure, have been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents a box, or six boxes $2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Feb. 7, 1899.

Mr. Goff of Burlington, was in town several days last week, taking orders for nursery goods. He is agent for the Mt. Hope Nursery Co., of Rochester, New York.

Mr. R. Clark, of Caldwell, bid farewell to his friends and relatives this week, and started for a return trip to the Klondike. We hope he will be more successful this time.

At the business meeting of the Epworth League held last Friday evening, at the parsonage, Mrs. Edward Perkins and Miss Bessie Moe were elected delegates to the state convention, to be held at Milwaukee, Feb. 16, 17, 18, 19.

Mrs. George Wallmann is reported on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. William Carpenter were the victims of a very pleasant surprise party at their home last Saturday evening. A good time is reported.

A temperance program will be given at the M. E. church next Sunday evening, all are invited to be present.

A medicine troupe arrived in town Monday and will appear every evening this week at the Amusement hall.

MYGATTS CORNERS.

Mygatts Corners, Feb. 7, 1898.

There will be a valentine and basket social at the home of Mr. James Crane on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14. Each lady is expected to bring a basket or box, to which is attached a card bearing her name. These will contain the supper and will be sold at auction to the highest bidder. There will also be several games, in which hearts will play a prominent part. Come and you will be sure to get one free. The gramophone is also expected to be present and help in the fun. Mr. John DeMonpied will act as auctioneer. Everyone, both young and old, are invited to come. Remember the time, Tuesday, Feb. 14, at Mr. James Crane's.

CALEDONIA.

Caledonia, Wis., Feb. 5.

Charles Drescher, son of John Drescher, who was terribly scalded about a week ago, died of his wounds last Sunday. They were presented with a daughter on last Thursday.

The annual mask ball at H. Studer's was largely attended. There were about fifty masked, but no prizes were given.

Louis Schultz moved to Milwaukee last Monday and Tuesday.

The Hesperian Literary society of the Oakwood High school met at T. Molkentine's hall last Friday night.

Emil Breitzman of Franksville attended the mask ball at Oakwood.

Thomas Ryan and Herman Funk are around cutting horns.

Ernest Erbe and Edward Hess attended the Tabor mask ball last Saturday night.

A woman wants a man for a husband, one with life, energy, courage. "Girls, if you get one without these good qualities, give him Rocky Mountain Tea. 'Twill do the business." Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

First publication Feb. 9, 1899.
STATE OF WISCONSIN — COUNTY Court—Racine County—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Heselden, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Mary C. Hay as administratrix of the estate of Thomas Heselden, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered that six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered that this court will at a regular term thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 5th day of September, A. D., 1899.

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Thomas Heselden, deceased.

It is further ordered that within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given; by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 7th day of February, A. D., 1899.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Do not buy a road wagon, buggy or surrey until you have seen Fish Bros.' Wagon Co.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.
Reported by Northrop & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Feb 7	Closing Feb. 6
Am. Sugar	138¼	133½	130½	130¾	132½
Am. Tobacco	148¼	143½	140	140	144
Atchison pfd	62¼	62½	60⅝	60⅝	61⅝
C. M. & St. P.	127¾	127½	125⅝	125¾	127
C. & N. W.	149½	149¾	148	148	149⅞
C. B. & Q.	135¼	135¾	133¼	133¼	135
C. R. I. & Pacific.	118	118	116	116	118
C. C. C.	60¼	60¼	58½	58½	60½
Can. Southern	61	61	59	59	60½
Chicago Gas	114	114¼	112⅝	112⅝	114
Ches. & Ohio	30½	30¼	29	29	30
American Spirits	13¾	13½	13	13	13⅝
Gen. Electric	111	111	107	107	110¼
Jersey Central	100	100¼	99½	99¾	100½
B. R. T.	93	93	89¾	89½	91¾
L. & N.	66¾	66¾	65	66	66
Mo. Pac	46	45	44	44	45⅝
Manhattan	112¾	113	113⅝	111½	112
M. K. & T., pfd.	38¾	38½	37	37	37½
N. Y. Cent.	136	138¼	136	138	137½
Nat. Lead	37¼	37¼	36¼	36½	37¼
Northern Pacific.	79¼	79¼	78¾	78½	80½
Omaha	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	93
Pac. Mail	54¼	54¼	52¾	52¾	53¾
Reading	21¾	21¼	20¾	20¼	21¼
Southern Ry.	50⅝	50¼	48⅝	49¼	49½
Tenn. Coal & I.	43	43	40½	40½	42½
Union Pacific	47¾	47¾	46	46	47¾
U. S. Leather pfd.	72½	72½	71½	71½	72¼
Wabash	23¼	23½	22¼	22¾	23
C. G. W.	17	17½	15¼	15¼	16¼
Western Union	95¼	95½	94¼	94¼	95¼

Chicago Markets

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Feb 7	Closing Feb 6
Wheat—					
May	72⅝	73⅝	71¾	72	72¾
July	71	70⅝	70½	70	70⅝
Corn—					
May	37	37¼	36⅝	36¾	37¼
July	37½	37⅜	37	37	37⅛
Oats—					
May	28	28⅛	25	25	28
July	26	25⅝	26½	25½	26
Pork—					
May	10 25	10 25	10 10	10 10	10 15
July	....	....	....	....	....
Ribs—					
May	5 80	5 82	5 75	5 75	5 77
July	5 85	5 87	5 85	5 85	....
Lard—					
May	5 12	5 12	5 05	5 05	5 07
July	5 17	5 17	5 17	5 17	5 10

Received.		Estimates.
25,000	Hogs	30,000
217	Wheat	118
1858	Corn	475
410	Oats	138

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; active, 5@10c higher; light, $3.55@3.80; mixed, $3.60@3.90; heavy, $3.60@3.90.

Cattle—Receipts, 300; slow; yesterday's decline, beeves, $3.95@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@3.40; cows and heifers, $2.40@2.65; Texans, $3.60@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; firm; lambs, weak; sheep, $3.00@4.40; lambs, $4.50@5.00.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Money on call nominally 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2¾@3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85¼@4.85½ for demand and at 4.82¾@4.83½ for sixty days; posted rates 4.84@4.84½ and 4.86@4.86½; commercial bills 4.82½@4.83. Silver certificates nominally 59½@60½c; bar silver, 59⅛c; Mexican dollars 47⅝c. Government bonds irregular, 3s, 107; new 4s registered, 128¾; do coupon, 128¾; 4s, 112¾; do coupon, 112; 2s, 99; 5s registered, 112; do coupon, 112.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Butter—Firm; fancy or extra creamery, per lb, 19½@20c; 1-lb prints, fancy creamery, 20½c; firsts, 17@18c; best dairy selections slow, 14@16c; lines, fair to choice, do, 12@14c; roll butter, 12c; packing stock, do, 9@10c; imitation creamery, 10@17c; grease, 4@5c.

Cheese—Full cream flats, per lb, new, 11½@12c; New York full cream, 12@12½c; Young Americas, 12c; brick, new, 10½@11c; limburger, new, 10½@11c; Swiss, new domestic, 12@12½c; imported Swiss, 24c; Sapsago, 20c; farmers', 11c.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Eggs—Weak; receipts light; fresh eggs beginning to arrive; 16@17c per doz for strictly fresh eggs.

Poultry—Firm; receipts fair; dressed hens, 8@8½c; dressed springers, 8@9½c; live chickens, 7½@8c; live turkeys, per lb, 7@8c; turkeys, dressed select, 9@11c; heavy gobblers, 8@8½c; old gobblers, 7@8c; live ducks, 7@7½c; dressed ducks, 8@9c; pigeons, live, per doz, 75c@1.00; dead, 50@60c; squabs, 1.00; geese, per doz, 6.00@8.00; fancy dressed geese, 7@8c; culls, lower.

DRESSED MEATS AND FISH.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Dressed Meats—Veal, steady; per lb, 7½@9½c; extra fancy, 9½c; muttons, 5@7c; lambs, 7@10c; roasting pigs, 75c@1.25 apiece.

Hogs—Dressed, per 100 lbs, 3.50@4.25. Market dull. Receipts light.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Hides—Cured, 8@8½c per lb; cured No. 2, 8¼@8½c; green trimmed, 7½@8c; do, No. 2, 6¾@7c; dry-bulls, 5½@6¾c; dry-salted, 10½@12c; dry-flint, 12@13½c; horsehides, apiece, 1.00@3.25; dry skins, per lb, 14@18c; kips, G. S. long-haired, 9½@10c; G. S. long-haired, No. 2, 7½@8c; fall, 8½@10½c; veal, 8½@11c; calf skins, G. S., best, 12½@12¾c; calf skins, do No. 2, 10½@10¾c; deacons, 40@50c; pelts, 15@20c, according to estimate of wool.

Wool—Unwashed—Coarse, 18@19c; medium, 19@20c; half blood, 19@20c; fine, 15@17c. Washed—Coarse, 23@24c; medium, 24@25c; fine, 21@23c; cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, 4@5½c off.

FARM PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Hay—Good to choice Iowa upland, 7.50@8.50 per ton on track; No. 1 upland, 7.00@8.00; choice timothy, 8.00@8.50; No. 1 do, mixed, 7.25@7.50; No. 2, 6.00@7.00; clover and mixed, 6.00@7.00; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 4.50@6.00.

Straw—Oats per ton on track, 4.00; rye, do, 5.00@5.50; wheat, do 4.00@4.25.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Seeds—Clover, common to choice, per 100 lbs, from first hands, 3.00@5.00; flax, per bus, 1.25@1.30; timothy, common to choice, per 100 lbs, 2.35@3.15. Jobbing prices, 5.25@5.50 per 100 lbs for good to choice clover, and 2.50@3.25 for timothy; onion tops, 1.00@1.50 per bus; onion sets, 1.50@2.25 per bus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Pig-iron production in the United States is one of the most sensitive barometers of business depression or buoyancy. Just now the production is exceeding all previous records, amounting to over 245,000 tons per month, while the stocks only represent about two weeks' consumption.

The Orange Judd Farmer, in its annual live stock report, estimates the total number of hogs Jan. 1, 1899, at 43,981,000; compared with 40,587,000 last year; the average price in the country, $4.79, compared with $4.28 last year, and their total value at $206,301,000, compared with $212,-063,000 a year ago. It estimates the number of cattle at 31,867,000, compared with 32,208,000 last year; the average price at $20.93, against $19.72 in 1898, and the total value at $682,439,000, compared with $636,-041,000 a year ago. It estimates the sheep at 34,485,000, compared with 32,501,000 a year ago; the average price as $2.76, against $2.51, and the total value as $95,-474,000, against $81,623,000 in 1898. It estimates the total value of all classes of farm animals Jan. 1, 1899, at $2,215,053,000, against $2,037,012,000 on the same date a year ago, a clear increase in this form of farm wealth during the past year of $178,041,000. In this improvement every class of animals except hogs has a share, and it is especially gratifying to note that horses, which a year ago just began to show signs of recovery, now lead the procession with more than one-third of the total gain, and an improvement of 12¼ per cent in the average value per head.

Reports make the growing winter wheat area 29,958,000 acres, which is 2,211,-000 acres over the area sown in the fall of 1897 and 4,208,000 acres in excess of the area actually harvested in July, 1898.

Thoman says the wheat crop has been practically unprotected during the winter and considerable damage has been done, the condition in the principal winter wheat states being lowered 7 per cent. The marketable surplus in these states is being rapidly depleted and receipts are likely to diminish.

The entire output of iron ore for 1899 has been placed. Fourteen million tons have been sold for delivery unless labor troubles interfere.

It is reported from Louisville that the deal combining all the important distilleries in Kentucky has been consummated. The company is to be capitalized at $32,000,000.

The cash balance in the treasury Feb. 1, according to the debt statement, was $274,854,075.

The bank of England has reduced its discount rate to 3 per cent.

The government estimates the number of hogs in the country Jan. 1, at 38,651,000 against 39,759,000 last year.

The London Statist of the 21st ult. says one reason that has induced the market to expect an easy money market to continue is the idea that New York will not take much gold.

The potato-growers, of Kaw valley, Kansas, are organizing a protective association, which they think will, in time, result in a uniform price being obtained by them for their product, and prevent a glutting of the market, and consequent ruinous selling prices.

Williams & Breese

REMNANTS
REMNANTS

Annual Sale of Odds and Ends, Odd Sizes and Short Lengths

..THIS WEEK...

Remnants in Dress Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Linings, Muslins, Wash Goods, Linens, Curtains, Portiers, Hosiery, Underwear, Embroideries, Carpets, Straw Mattings. Remnants of Everything.

EVERY PIECE MUST BE SOLD OUT

Come early and get your choice.

SEE THE SPECIAL IN KID GLOVES!

Kid Gloves, worth up to $1.00, for 33c
Kid Gloves, worth up to $1.50, for 53c

Williams & Breese

WHAT

The Development of Wood County Demands

At Vesper, we offer an excellent opening for a livestock dealer and butcher, the nearest meat market being eleven miles away.

And too, we must have a blacksmith at once. Party now occupying the shop is an old man and will retire on March 1, 1899. Will sell tools cheap and lease shop.

Besides this we have for sale, at all times, improved farms. Bargains for the tenant farmer who can never hope to have a home of his own when lands are worth $45 to $100 per acre.

We offer these farms at $12 and $25 per acre and wild lands, $7 to $15 per acre.

Notice on your map. Wood Co. is not away up on the shore of Lake Superior where you thought it was, no it is a neighbor county in the center of our state, and Vesper is in a hardwood timber district, well watered with creeks and springs, with a very fertile soil. We are favored with two railroads and a good creek running through the village. Our creamery and our saw and shingle mill are advantageous to the settler.

CALL OR ADDRESS,

C. R. GOLDSWORTHY

VESPER, WOOD CO., WIS.

Or Union Grove, Racine Co., Wis., at Union Grove first six days of each month.

First publication Feb. 9, 1899.
STATE OF WISCONSIN — COUNTY Court—Racine County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of the county court of said Racine county, to be held in the court house in the city of Racine, in said county, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March, 1899, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be reached, the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Lena M. Boss for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of John J. Boss, deceased, late of the town of Yorkville in said county.

Dated Feb. 3, 1899.

By order of the court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

NOTICE— INFORMATION WANTED— Of Frederick Brinkman, who left Racine eleven years ago.—Will Frederick Brinkman communicate with his brother, Charles Brinkman, in regard to the settlement of the estate of Charles Brinkman, Sr., deceased. Address Charles Brinkman, No. 1514 Superior street, Racine, Wis. feb2t4

FOR RENT—FARM OF 115 ACRES, 3½ miles northwest of Union Grove. Inquire of Thos. Harry, Union Grove, or John Johnson, Ives Grove. feb2t4*

FARM FOR SALE—GOOD PLACE FOR an agent. 91 acres; the best farm in Raymond, known as the G. Sheck farm; all low land well tiled; good buildings; a wind mill on barn; postoffice one block from house; warehouse for agricultural implements; two-story house. For sale by Wm. Mitchel, Kneeland, Wis. 12t4

WE WILL PAY A SALARY OF $15 PER week and expenses for a man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in the country. Only good hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, Eureka Mfg. Co., 502 Mo. Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

$40 PER MONTH SALARY—FIFTY ENergetic ladies and gentlemen wanted to canvass. Above salary guaranteed. Call or address Miss M. A. Tanner, Campbellsport, Wis. june23lyr

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY JOURNAL.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLVI. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 34

GENERAL GOMEZ AN ACTIVE ALLY

He Will Help Distribute $3,000,000 Among the Cuban Soldiers.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS

Cubans and Americans to Work Harmoniously to Distribute the Money Impartially Among the Suffering Former Reconcentrados.

REMEDIOS, Province Santa Clara, Cuba, Feb. 2.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, has placed himself squarely in a position as an active ally of the United States in the work of the reconstruction of Cuba. As a result of the conference that Robert P. Proctor the president's special commissioner had with Gomez the latter cabled McKinley this afternoon assuring him of his co-operation in disbanding the Cuban army and distributing among the Cuban soldiers $3,000,000 appropriated for the purpose of enabling them to return to their homes. Gomez also telegraphed Gen. Brooke saying that he would accept the latter's invitation to go to Havana.

The success of Porter's mission greatly simplifies the return of the military celebrations to the pursuits of peace. Porter came here clothed with absolute authority and to tender $3,000,000. Practically it was a verbal ultimatum. Had it not been accepted no more offers would have been made. Porter made plain the purposes of the government and was pleased at the ready response of Gomez.

PROVISIONS OF THE OFFER.

In brief the compact is as follows:

1st—The Cuban officers in each province shall assist the American officers in distributing the funds.

2nd—These officers shall meet at once at some convenient place where the settlement shall be made to arrange the details.

3rd—The sum paid each man shall not be regarded as part payment of salary or wages due for service but to facilitate the disbandonment of the army and as a relief for the suffering and to aid in getting the people to work.

4th—The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban assembly or its representatives.

5th—The committee on distribution shall use its best endeavors to distribute it among the population so that all may secure work.

6th—The three million shall be placed subject to the order of Gen. Brooks and action in the matter shall be immediate.

SENATOR SPOONER SPEAKS.

Would Not Vote For Peace Treaty if it Meant Permanent Occupation of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the senate Platt of New York, and Chandler of N. H., brought before the senate a resolution from the legislatures of their states urging the immediate ratification of the peace treaty.

Aldrich, of Rhode Island, presented memorials from the business men's associations of Boston, New York and Chicago, urging that all territory except that of Cuba acquired by the United States during the late war, be retained till such time as congress may determine its final disposition.

On motion of Tillman of South Carolina the senate adopted a resolution asking the president for information as to granting any franchise by municipalities in Cuba or Porto Rico since both places are occupied by the United States.

SENATOR SPOONER'S SPEECH.

Spooner of Wisconsin, addressed the senate on the West anti-expansion resolution, he said in part: "I find no objections constitutional in nature to the ratification of the pending treaty.

Senators Platt, of Connecticut; Teller of Colorado; Foraker, of Ohio, and Nelson, of Minnesota, have fully presented their views on that point which I entertain."

Spooner said that he hoped the flag raised over Cuba would not have to remain long but that the United States would leave there a happy and free people. He hoped for the same thing in the Philippines but should there not be it would not be inconsistent with his views in ratifying the treaty. He did not believe that trade would be advanced by the extension of our territory to the distant island and governing a people who could not assimilate with ours. If he thought the ratification treaty were a permanent dominion over the Philippines, he would not vote for it.

Bostons' ten public ice water fountains cost the city forty cents apiece per day during the summer.

THE GROUND HOG.

He Failed to See His Shadow Today and Mild Weather Can be Expected.

This is Candlemas Day, in its essential meaning, the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, and is observed by the Roman Catholic churches, there being a procession of many lighted candles, and those required for the services of the ensuing year being on this occasion consecrated, hence the name Candlemas Day. There is an old tradition that the ground hog and bears come forth today and if they see their shadow or the sun is shining return and we are to have winter six weeks longer. Otherwise the winter is to be short.

If this is true we are to have mild weather for the rest of winter so far as Racine is concerned for the sun has not been out and the ground hog and bear would have experienced trouble in seeing their shadows.

TRAIN IN FLAMES.

Fast Mail Catches Fire and Only the Money and Bonds Are Saved--Loss Unknown.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—In some unexplainable manner the U. S. express car attached to the new transcontinental fast mail train caught fire on the Milwaukee road as the train was near Brookfield today and was completely destroyed. In the car was the express matter consigned to St. Paul and points west. Only the money and bonds in the safe were saved. The whole train was in danger before the express was detached. The burning car was moved near the water tank but all efforts to quench the flames were unavailing. The pecuniary loss is not known.

STAR WITNESS GONE.

In the Case of J. A. Spencer Who is Charged With Keeping a Gambling House.

From Daily of Feb. 2, 1899.

J. A. Spencer, who conducts a saloon on Washington avenue, was arraigned in the municipal court this morning on charge of keeping a gambling house. District Attorney Lukes was there to prosecute the case and ex-District Attorney Peter B. Nelson was present to defend the accused man. The star witness in the case was John Peterson, a moulder, but he had disappeared and efforts to find him failed and the officers learned that he had gone to Chicago for an indefinite period. There was three other witnesses but they professed to know nothing of the case and said that the only games they knew to have been played was freeze out and for fun. The district attorney expected that Spencer was going to plead guilty, but instead Mr. Spencer states that a game was never played in his house for money. Under the circumstances the case was adjourned for one week. Of course if Mr. Spencer pleaded guilty to such a charge, or was found guilty the council would no doubt be asked to revoke his license. In the meantime a dozen or more young men who live on the south side are thoroughly worked up for fear they will be called to tell what they know about poker games and the particular game where Peterson, who first made a "howl" claims to have lost $5, although he held three aces.

EARLY CANNIBALISM IN THE WEST INDIES.

Lady Edith Blake in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly: We can picture the depredations caused by the incessant marauding bands of these ferocious cannibals and the terror they must have excited in the minds of the milder islanders. Peter Martyr tells us that in his time alone more than 5,000 men had been taken from the island of Sancti Johannis to be eaten. Even after the Caribs had abandoned cannibalism they continued a fierce and desperate people, shunned and dreaded by Arrowauks and Europeans alike, and when cannibalism had ceased to be an every-day matter it would break out every now and then when occasion arose.

The establishment of Spanish rule and the disappearance of the Arrowauks must have been the main factors in the decline of cannibalism, but before such was the case the Caribs seem to have given up the practice in some places. Thus Herrera says that "those of St. Croix and Dominica were greatly addicted to predatory excursions, hunting men," but not long before he wrote that the Caribs of Dominica had eaten a poor monk "and he so disagreed with them that many died, and for a time they left off eating human flesh, making expeditions, instead, to carry off cows and mares."

The Paris exhibition of 1900 will contain the largest theater in the world. According to the report of M. Paulin, the architect who has been intrusted with its construction, it will accommodate from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.

BUSY DAY FOR THE SENATOR-ELECT

A Stream of Callers Congratulate Senator Quarles at His Home.

THE ROUND OF SOCIAL DUTIES

Many Receptions Planned in His Honor—Racine and Kenosha Visitors Urge Mr. Quarles to Visit Their Cities For a Public Reception.

From Daily of Feb. 2, 1899.

Yesterday was a busy day for Senator-elect Quarles. He spent the forenoon at his residence on Juneau avenue, where there was an almost inexhaustible stream of visitors with congratulations and cordial words. He was a proud man yesterday, proud of the success of the seven weeks' struggle, proud of the result and doubly proud of his friends. The latter rallied around him nobly with their good wishes. He went to his law office in the afternoon to begin business, but there was no chance for that. The office was besieged with callers. There was not a minute up to 5 o'clock that someone was not congratulating him. The most of the visitors were naturally Milwaukee men, but there were others from the First district. Parties of Racine and Kenosha men arrived to see their old friend and neighbor and to urge him to visit those cities for a public reception. Mr. Quarles saw everybody and was pleased to meet them.

RECEIVED 400 LETTERS.

Besides the verbal congratulations received, letters and telegrams came yesterday from about every state in the Union. A pile of 400 letters came in yesterday's mails; the tenor of them all being thankfulness for Mr. Quarles' election. Some of the writers were friends of boyhood days, others political friends that thirty years of upright Republicanism had made, others professional friends, others judges before whom he has made pleas.

At 6 o'clock the senator-elect was still in his office. He acknowledged that he felt tired. "The past seven weeks," said he, "have been a strain without much relaxation. When the reaction comes I shall be tired. I don't expect to take a rest just yet, as I must practice law before I can do so. There is considerable business needing attention at once. I have come to the conclusion that a campaign for the United States senatorship is more wearing than the professional duties of a lawyer."

SOCIAL AFFAIRS PLANNED.

Next will come a round of social duties. The first one was the Lincoln day anniversary of the Military Order of the Loyal legion last night. Mr. and Mrs. Quarles were guests and here came in the congratulations of Mr. Quarles' military comrades. He is an active member of the Loyal legion and has been regular in attendance at the monthly meetings.

Today he will meet the members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. He will remain on 'Change between the hours of 12 and 1. No formal exercises have been planned there, although it is hardly likely that he can see so many personal friends gathered together without giving them a speech. It is unnecessary to say that he will get a rousing reception.

Next week a reception will be given Senator Quarles at the Plankinton house. The details are not yet fully decided on, but it is safe to say that it will be memorable among the historic receptions that have taken place there in the past.

Among the invitations received yesterday is one to a dinner party Saturday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Vilas. The arrangements are not complete, as the date may be changed to suit the senator-elect's convenience.

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

The Woman's Home Companion for February is a marvel of excellence in literary features and mechanical execution. An article of Edward Page Gaston that will attract universal interest discusses Lady Curzon's position in Indian as "The American Girl Who Leads an Empire." Carina B. C. Eaglesfield's paper, "A Plea for an American Salon," ably and gracefully deals with a mooted question in the best social and literary circles. The page of photographs illustrating "Types of Old-World Beauties," besides being very attractive, is an interesting study of rare characteristics; likewise the illustrated article on "Oriental Representatives in America," giving an account of the foreign diplomats at Washington. The Companion touches on many subjects of practical interest to women readers, such as "Pyrography a Popular Pastime," "The Fit of a Woman's Gown," "The Period of Betrothal," "Child-Culture in the Home," "When Digestion Fails," and "Consulting a Husband's Taste." Katharine E. Junkermann has a second paper on the "Cultivation of the Voice," and Sallie Joy White give the fourteenth lesson of "Cookery for Girls," while the Club-Woman's corner is proving a popular feature. Published by Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.; $1 a year; 10 cents a copy; sample copy free.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.

To be Made in the Building of M. M. Secor at Main and Third Streets.

M. M. Secor is going to make more improvements in his building at the corner of Main and Third streets. The rooms now occupied by the Racine Box company will soon become vacant, the business having been sold to John Broecker and will be moved. The vacant rooms will be fitted up into a handsome hall and the large freight elevator will be rebuilt and converted into a passenger elevator. Mr. Secor may convert some rooms in the building as sleeping apartments for patrons of his bath rooms.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Hold a Stag Party and Present a Past Presidents Badge to District Deputy Cogswell.

From Daily of Feb. 2, 1899.

Isaac Taylor Lodge, No. 236, Sons of St. George, is one of the most popular and progressive fraternal organizations in this city. It is only a few years old but has nearly 50 members, only Englishmen and their descendants can belong. The constitution and by-laws provide for sick benefits and insurance. The officers of the lodge are as follows:

Pres.—George E. Cory.
Vice Pres.—F. F. Sugden.
Sec.—T. P. Luker.
Treas.—Charles Cape.
Chaplain—Fred Lee.
Asst. Sec.—James Collier.
Messenger—Albert Cape.
Lodge Physician—Dr. Wheeler.
I. S.—Samuel Sykes.

Last night the members of the lodge enjoyed a stag party at their hall. Twenty members from Acorn Lodge, No. 194, of Milwaukee were present, coming down in a special car. The festivities of the evening embraced singing, speaking, story telling, refreshments and a general good time. President Cory called upon several from Milwaukee for toasts and all responded in a happy manner. During the course of the evening Edward G. Cogswell of Acorn Lodge and who is also District Deputy of Wisconsin, was called up and President Cory, in behalf of Isaac Taylor Lodge, presented him with a past president's badge as a slight token of appreciation of Mr. Cogswell's services in organizing the local lodge. Mr. Cogswell was wholly unprepared for the presentation but responded as best he could. The visitors departed for home at 12 o'clock loud in their praise of Isaac Taylor lodge as entertainers.

CIVIL SERVICE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Trained, Permanent, and Resting on Merit Alone, It is the Finest Administrative Body in the World.

The British monarchy is restrained and directed, it is true, by the lawmaking power, but it is not hampered by it—at least it is not hampered as in our own executive by congress. It cannot exercise a will dependent of and above the law, but it is not forced to accept its important administrative officers at the dictation of either house of the legislative branch, as our president is often compelled to do by the senate, and it possesses in a large measure the discretion which is essential to sound administration. Undoubtedly the finest administrative body in the world is the civil service of Great Britain—trained, permanent, resting on merit alone, its members bound to do duty but to that of administering the laws faithfully and impartially, and protected from punishment or degradation for their political opinions or for compelling "great men" as well as little men to obey. We also have begun to build up a trained and permanent civil service, but for inferior officers only, and we will not have such an efficient executive as Hamilton hoped for and expected from the constitution until we recognize the fact that the legislative branch of the government must be checked; that our fathers went too far in their crusade against the executive power; that, however excusable may have been their fear of kings in the eighteenth century, there are strong reasons now why the constitutional consequences of that fear should be modified, and why there should be a readjustment of the relations between the executive and legislative branches of the government. The fact that the revolt against executive power in the eighteenth century went too far for the comfort of the nineteenth in this country is not yet generally or even widely recognized, but that there is now a revolt against undue legislative power is evident from the growing length and complexity of the state constitutions, and in the efforts of the people, expressed in their own fundamental laws, to limit and restrain the power of their legislatures.—Harper's Magazine.

Australian advices report a wild "rush" to the new diamond mines discovered at Nulligane, in the Northwestern part of Western Australia.

BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY UPON

Racine Will Get the $1,280 Advanced for Dredging Harbor.

REPORTED FAVORABLY UPON

Work Done and Money Advanced When D. G. Janes Was Mayor—South Milwaukee Has Been Ignored—Cannot Get Even $10,000.

From Daily of Feb. 2, 1899.

During the administration of David G. Janes as mayor of Racine it became necessary to dredge the river, the depth of water hardly being sufficient to permit the entrance of ordinary vessels when loaded. There was no money available from the United States government to pay for the work. An agreement was reached whereby the city paid the bill, amounting to $1,280, with the understanding that the government would reimburse it. Although efforts were made to get the money from the government success was not apparent and it was a matter of conjecture when the city would be repaid.

According to telegrams from Washington this morning the bill has been reported upon favorably and will be allowed and paid in a very short time. The telegram says: "Representative Minor reported favorably from the committee on claims the bill introduced by Representative Cooper reimbursing the city of Racine for money expended by the city for the dredging of Racine harbor from the shore line to the mouth. The sum involved is $1,280."

Another telegram from Washington says that "Representative Otjen made an effort to get an appropriation of $10,000 inserted in the river and harbor bill in the house today for the South Milwaukee improvement. Chairman Burton of the committee resisted the attempt and brought out the fact that the most recent reports of the engineers had been that the improvement is not desirable and some of the reports have ignored the improvement entirely. Mr. Otjen showed that the engineers had reported in favor of an expenditure of $132,000 for the South Milwaukee improvement and congress has already expended some money there.

Mr. Cooper made a short talk explaining the reason the item had been omitted from the bill, but adding that he regarded the commerce of the harbor as justifying the expenditure desired.

Representative Barney also spoke in favor of the item, but the point made by Mr. Burton that the engineers had not specifically asked for the expenditure was accepted by the house as conclusive, and the vote was against including the $10,000 item in the bill. Mr. Otjen will try to have the appropriation cared for on the senate side."

COALING STATIONS AND NAVAL DEPOTS.

Army and Navy Journal: The government is preparing to extend gradually the number of coaling stations and naval depots on our new islands, and within this year the United States will have suitable stations at many of the colonies. At San Juan the naval station has been placed in fairly efficient order by the expenditure of a small sum, and more will be devoted later to enlarging the facilities there. A commander is in charge with a corps of assistants, and thousands of tons of coal will be shipped there soon for the convenience of ships cruising in that locality. The terrible sanitary condition of the so-called naval station at Havana renders it impracticable to proceed there with the expedition that is desired, but attention will be given at least to bettering the state of affairs temporarily. The disposition of the floating dock taken there by Spain just before the war is unsettled, but eventually it will undoubtedly be added to the equipment of that yard. A well-equipped naval station will be placed on the Island have been opened for the construction of of Guam within a short time, and bids marine barracks, buildings for officers' quarters, and a residence for the governor besides a storehouse and coal shed, necessary outbuildings, and a large iron pier with all necessary facilities for coaling war vessels. The barracks will have accommodations for several hundred marines, and the quarters will be ample for the details which will constitute Guam's American colony for the present. Over $300,000 will be expended under the present plans. It is necessary to transport every article required, and for this reason the expense of construction will be large. With the station at Guam, Honolulu and Cavite, the United States will have a chain across the Pacific unequaled by any other nation in the world. The government is proceeding on the theory that the islands are ours, and no time should be lost in making the best possible use of them.

BUILDERS OF HOMES.

Programme for Annual Meeting of League of Building Association.

The program for the third annual meeting of the Loan and Building Association league of Wisconsin, to be held in Madison, Feb. 15 and 16, was completed by Secretary Frank Armitage, for the executive committee a few days ago.

General headquarters of the league will be maintained at the Park hotel, and meetings will be held in the clubroom of the hotel. While each association in the state identified with the league is entitled to but one delegate, it is earnestly desired that all officers, directors and members of local associations attend the meeting and take part in the discussion upon the various papers. Non-member associations can become members by submitting their last annual statements, copy of their by-laws and the payment of the year's dues, $5.

The first meeting of the executive committee will be held on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 1:30. The present officers are: President, C. S. Van Auken, La Crosse; vice president, W. C. Palmer, Racine; secretary, Frank Armitage, Milwaukee; treasurer, N. J. Burr, Jr., Green Bay. There are now thirty-two local associations identified with the state organization, and an excellent work is being done for the various associations.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

From Daily of Feb. 2, 1899.

The rights of colored people to attend public places of amusement under the laws of Wisconsin is to be tested. Rachael and Clara Black are the nearly white and attractive daughters of a colored barber at Oshkosh. Alfred Black, who, by reason of his intelligence and long residence enjoys a unique place, as far as colored people are concerned, in the esteem of the older residents. The young women visited the Century roller skating rink one night as spectators. The next day they received a note requesting them to discontinue their visits. They went again, and were invited to leave, which they did. The reason assigned by the management of the rink is that they had established a rule not to let colored people frequent the place. The girls accordingly have retained a lawyer and will sue. They say they don't care so much as to themselves, as they do to vindicate the rights of their race.

William Jennings Bryan will speak at the gymnasium at Madison on Thursday, Feb. 16. A letter was received from him by President Fred Clausen of the University Athletic association, offering to speak under its auspices for half the gross receipts of the evening. Dr. J. C. Elson and President Clausen both state that Bryan's offer will be accepted. He will speak on imperialism.

Gov. Scofield left Madison at noon today for Pasadena, Cal. It is probable that he will be gone at least several weeks. The governor's son Paul, who with Mrs. Scofield went to California nearly two months ago for his health, is not so well, and the governor is quite worried about him. Gov. Scofield is not in the best of health and thinks that a visit to California would benefit him. Lieut. Gov. Jesse Stone will be acting governor until Gov. Scofield's return.

Orville Kullaas, for a number of years the village butcher in Emerald Grove, near Janesville, is dead as the result of an accident. While returning from Darien in some unaccountable way the wagon upset and Kullaas was thrown violently to the ground. While lying helpless there a large icebox in the wagon fell on him, fracturing his left leg and injuring him internally.

Bert Hicks, the 12-year-old son of Atty. Gen. E. R. Hicks of Oshkosh, had an exciting experience from the results of which he has since been confined to the house. One of his younger brothers had found a cartridge and wanted to play with it, and Bert proceeded to remove the bullet with a jack-knife. It exploded and he was slightly burned by the powder.

Pensions granted to Wisconsin people: Original—Herman W. Orbes, Plymouth. Increase—Silas Batteyson, Millston, $12 to $14. Reissue—William S. Guthrie, Racine, $6. Original widows and children—Eliza Collier, Pittsville, $8.

PROFITS IN ADVERTISING.

A business man of Philadelphia said the other day that Mr. Wanamaker's profits from his Philadelphia store last year were over $1,750,000 and that those from his New York establishment will run close to that figure. The Saturday before Christmas the receipts in New York were even greater than those in Philadelphia and exceeded $500,000. The New York store has paid a profit from the very day it was opened, although two firms which occupied the establishment since A. T. Stewart's death have failed. The reason of Mr. Wanamaker's great success, both in New York and Philadelphia, is his skillful and extensive advertising. It has been his rule to confine his advertising to newspapers and magazines, on which he has spent annually more than $300,000 in Philadelphia. The advertising bills of his New York establishment exceeded even that sum last year.

A policeman in Vienna must be able to swim, row a boat and understand telegraphy.

CHEESEMAKERS MEET AT MADISON

More Funds Needed to Prosecute Much Needed Work.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Surprise Created by Statement That Skim Cheese is Being Manufactured in One County—Unsanitary Condition of Many Factories.

From Daily of Feb. 2, 1899.

The State Cheesemakers' association is holding its seventh annual meeting in a committee room of the capitol at Madison. The session yesterday was opened by Prof. John W. Decker of the dairy school of the agricultural department of the university with an address of welcome. Adolph Schoenman of Plain, Wis., responded in a short speech, and was followed by Stephen Faville of Madison, one of the pioneer dairymen of Wisconsin, State Dairy and Food Commissioner H. C. Adams, and J. H. Monrad of the department of agriculture.

Prof. Decker's address was the feature of the afternoon session. He said that the association had passed beyond the experimental stage, and was now firmly established. Excellent work had been done with the funds within the control of the association, but more was needed. The work of the association, he said, had so far been devoted chiefly to cheddar cheese, but it was hoped that with the funds which the legislature would be asked to appropriate, it would be possible to branch out and give some attention to the brick, Swiss and limburger cheesemakers. The association needed an appropriation to employ a stenographer, to offer premiums, and get experts to address meetings of Wisconsin cheesemakers. The association was not hostile to the dairyman's association, but on the contrary worked in entire sympathy with it.

Mr. Schoenman told of the great injury done to the cheesemaking industry of the state by filled cheese, and the benefits derived from the anti-filled cheese law. Wisconsin cheese was of excellent quality now and equal to any on the market. He thought that the Wisconsin cheese producers should devote particular attention to the domestic markets, where there was a wide field for the cheese producers of the state.

President Carswell delivered his annual address as the last speech of the afternoon. He eulogized the association and pointed out the good work it is doing for the state. The work of the association could be greatly strengthened had it more funds at its disposal.

In the evening there was an illustrated lecture by Prof. Decker on the development of the cheesemaking business. He threw pictures on a screen showing past and present conditions good and bad in cheese factories. Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner W. W. Chadwick followed with an address on the outlook of the industry in Wisconsin. He astonished the members of the association by declaring that skim cheese is made in the state. In response to a question, he said it was made in Outagamie county. Mr. Chadwick described the unsanitary conditions prevailing in many factories. Several questions were asked by members of the association and in reply Mr. Chadwick said that one habit in particular caused poor cheese. In many factories the whey is kept in barrels, which are never entirely emptied, and never cleaned. The whey in these receptacles became infected with corrupting germs, and is dipped into the empty milk cans to be taken home by the patrons of the factory. The infected whey leaves germs in the cans, which get into the milk and make that milk produce poor cheese.

U. S. Baer of Madison, secretary, and H. E. Austin of Homer, Wis., treasurer of the association, then presented their reports. The following committees were appointed by President Carswell:

Resolutions—W. C. Dixon of Madison, E. L. Adabold of Neenah, Adolf Schoenman, of Plain.

Legislation—H. C. Adams of Madison, Prof. John Decker of Madison and J. K. Powell of New Lisbon.

Among those who spoke today are R. A. Pearson of Washington, D. C., assistant chief of the dairy division of the department of agriculture; George McKerrow of Madison, superintendent of farmers' institutes, and Prof. T. L. Haecker of the Minnesota dairy school.

OBITUARY.

Ross.

Mrs. George Miller received a telegram from Chicago this morning announcing the death of her brother-in-law, Mr. Matt Ross, who was secretary and treasurer of the Butler Street Foundry. The funeral will take place on Saturday and Mr. and Mrs. Miller will attend.

THE PASS IN NEW YORK

Facts as to How Mr. Hall's Bill Would Work.

DISCOURAGES FREE PASTEBOARDS.

But Officials Who Would Ride Free Find a Way—Supreme Court Judges and the 70-Year Limit—Opposition for Joshua Dodge This Spring—Interesting Madison Topics.

Madison, Jan. 31.—Next to the matter of the senatorship, the liveliest Madison issue is the question of passes and franks.

People generally are agreed that the legislature will put some sort of law through this winter, while a constitutional amendment is being adopted (this latter requires four years, approvals by two legislatures and by the people at the polls). All the political parties are committed to it by platform. Governor Scofield is hot for it in his message. And the evil is not to be borne much longer. It is too great.

Pockets Jammed with Passes.

I went in to Milwaukee with an official of the Capitol the other day, and not a very high official either. The conductor came through the train, and, my word for it, when the statesman pulled out his pocketbook, it was so crammed with passes, franks, privileges, many of which he can never have any use for, that the traveler could not find his "Northwestern pass." The conductor waited until the embarrassment was intolerable and then he passed on.

There have already been a number of bills to do away with the evil. A. R. Hall's is exactly like the New York constitutional prohibition.

I recently wrote to a former newspaper associate in Albany, N. Y. He has been legislative reporter and city editor there for twenty-eight years. I told him I wanted the facts as to the working of this prohibition. I told him he must not color his narrative in the least. Here is what he wrote a week ago:

How It Works in New York.

"The free pass prohibition has been in force in New York state now for four years and, while by no means a failure in many respects, it is violated in spirit constantly. Its enactment in the constitution which went into operation on Jan. 1, 1895, has had the effect of cutting down the aggregate number of passes issued by railroad and [illegible] companies. Now a [illegible] [illegible] constitution [illegible] [illegible] favor, by calling their attention [illegible] constitutional provision.

"[illegible] previous occasions [illegible] plan of the present constitution endeavored to have a law enacted to prohibit or regulate the issuance of free passes by corporations. One of the last laws which they sought to enact provided that all state officers and members of the legislature be furnished with passes issued by the secretary of state, which should be honored on all railroad and steamboat lines. The adoption of the new constitution put a stop to this, the only passes issued by the secretary of state being to the state railroad commissioners and the employes of that department when traveling on official business."

Anti-Pass Law Thirty-Three Years Ago.

My Albany correspondent speaks of the act of 1866, thirty-three years ago, which prohibited the issue of free passes to any one except railroad employes and officers, but it was repealed the following year. Railroad companies, he said, objected that it was impossible for them to carry on their business in certain quarters and under certain conditions without distributing passes.

The courts held that persons riding on passes could recover damages for personal injuries, the courts reasoning that the company were not carrying even "dead-head" without recompence. It was this finding, combined with the legislative disposition to abolish passes that resulted in placing on free transportation the words "on account of."

But as to the present New York provision:

"How it is violated, how are its requirements gotten around?"

Politicians Have Their Tricks.

My Albany correspondent answers as follows:

"In many ways. There was never a law passed which could not be violated and in some cases its provisions set at naught.

"There is nothing in the constitutional prohibition as to a public official accepting a seat in a drawing room car or a berth in a sleeper. Passes for seats and berths are issued in a certain book form for use as desired. The conductor on the train is given to understand that such as present these passes for seats are not to be bothered for car fare, so the conductor does not demand a ticket or fare of such. Another manner in which the law is set at naught is by an official securing a pass under a fictitious name. Still another way, if there are two in the party, is to have the pass made out to 'Mr. or Miss,' or 'Mrs. and brother,' the 'brother' in many instances being a public official. In some cases the person to whom the pass is made out is the wife of a state official, and to avoid paying fare he rides as her guest under false pretenses and in violation of law. These latter cases, be it said to the credit of the state, are few.

"Put a public officer who wants to travel on a free pass has but little difficulty in obtaining it and using it."

Judge Marshall's Hard Work.

Judge Cassody and Judge Dodge of the supreme bench come before the voters in the April election for continuance on the bench. Judge Cassoday was born July 7, 1830. Of the other four, Marshall is 51; the others are even less than that. Marshall, by the way, is talked of for the highest things. He has been on the supreme bench but two years, but his universal strength is a subject of remark on all sides and some predict that he will not stop being promoted until he sits in the court at Washington, once graced by Marshall and Taney and Chase. Marshall is a tremendous worker. He is often in the Capitol late in the evening and on Sundays, fastening his brain down to the cases before the court. There are hundreds of these a year, so moorings are not wanting. Judge Marshall is an ambitious man, but he earns his way step by step. It is thought he may succeed Judge Bunn of the United States district court when he gets ready to retire. When a federal judge has reached the age of 70 or after, if he has served twenty years, he may retire on full pay. As the United States supreme court judges have $10,000 a year (chief justice $500 more), and the district and circuit judges $5,000, this is an enviable privilege.

Lose Their Grip Socially.

One of the inducements, however, to keep Washington judges at their work is the curious fact that when they retire they fall out of the social whirl, not being called on to appear at official functions, etc. While this may not mean much to the wise, old judges themselves, it is of great consequence to their wives and daughters.

It was for a kindred reason that the poet Tennyson consented to be made a "Lord," a step which disappointed his American admirers especially. Gladstone and John Bright never once yielded to the temptation to be titled.

As to Judge Cassoday, when he enters upon his next term, at the beginning of 1900, he will lack six months of being 70 years old. The term is ten years and the salary is $5,000. The late United States Senator Morrill of Vermont was elected to a fresh term of six years in that body after he was 80. Judge Cassoday will certainly be in good form for half and more of his next term.

Some Judges Tarry on the Bench.

It must be said that occasionally judges linger on the bench when they should be in retirement; hence the wisdom of the federal plan which pays judges whether they work or retire. Most men must take life easier after 70. Judge Orton was unable to do much, if any work for nearly a year before his death; yet his pride would not admit that he could never do more work, and no one dared broach the subject to him. His salary went on and the extra work proved a serious load for his associates, though, of course, no word of complaint came from them.

In the law school the students use a compendium of cases on wills compiled by Chief Justice Cassoday, who is also their teacher. Somewhere in the course for many years he has made the declaration to successive classes, "Advancing years may impair the memory, but they enrich the logical faculty."

Certainly we have in Madison no clearer-brained, more active man, though diminutive in stature. At the recent annual meeting of Rev. Dr. Updike's Congregational church, (the largest in the state, with 750 members) Chief Justice Cassoday was the toastmaster, and he kept the company in a gale of laughter with his witticisms and delighted them with his quaint philosophy.

President Adams' Funny Story.

It was at this dinner that President Adams [illegible] critics who assert that he has too much enthusiasm for athletics. He was in good form that night and one of his funny stories was the reply of a scholar to a question in an examination in physiology.

"Describe the human frame," was the question.

And the answer was: "The human frame is made up of three parts: The head, which contains the brains; the chest, which contains the heart and lungs, and the trunk, which contains the vowels—a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y."

No sooner is the Clements vs. Winslow judicial controversy over—and a narrow rub it was—than Joshua E. Dodge of Racine and Milwaukee, whom Governor Scofield recently put on the supreme bench to finish Judge Pinney's term, is to be pitted against Judge Gilson in an effort to hold the seat. Had the Fond du Lac judge been promoted, he would no doubt have been able to enter the election this spring without opposition. Judge Gilson has been on the circuit bench for seventeen years. The friends of the latter felt sore over the outcome. Those who know Judge Dodge say he is the strongest kind of a man, but his repute was not state wide, and the Gilson contingent will seek to unhorse him at the April election. They are both Democrats, but the Republicans will take a lively interest, especially as the issue will be the indorsement of their governor's appointment. The judge who once has his seat has a tremendous advantage in a contest of this sort, for the slogan of "politics in the judiciary" is always effective when an attempt is made to turn him out.

Hard-Worked Stenographers.

The life of a court reporter must be a very trying and exhausting one, as so many break down under the strain. They are all skilled stenographers and this work calls for the closest attention, especially where, in the giving of testimony, answer and question, such great accuracy is demanded, and especially in view of the long duration of the sessions. The recent shocking death by suicide of A. Kavelage of the Janesville circuit (Judge Bennett's) while temporarily insane, and for no apparent reason, shows how undermining the work is on the mentality. Since Kavelage shot himself and fell into the river, it is remembered that only ten days ago W. C. Kimball of the Oshkosh circuit was committed to the insane asylum, a nervous wreck. He had put in twenty years under the desks of circuit judges, following with tireless eye and brain the talk of judges, jurors, counsel and, worst of all, thousands of witnesses, no two alike, some speaking bad English, some through interpreters, and some speaking in whispers. It was too much for Kimball, and his reason became dethroned. Reporter Spencer, in Judge Webb's court, gave up after twenty years, with an unmistakable case of writer's cramp and nervous breaking down, though happily, he came out with a sound mind. Thomas A. Tyson of the LaCrosse circuit also yielded to the same malady. He, too, put in a long term of service and (incidentally) later became a state senator and county judge. These court reporters have a state association of their own. There are seventeen, representing the seventeen circuit courts of the state, and they enjoy a good salary. It is one of the few places where politics cannot seem to take root.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

A. M. Wyman, the dry goods merchant of Chippewa Falls, Wis., who mysteriously disappeared a month ago, has turned up in Minneapolis.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

King Oscar Temporarily, at Least, Relinquishes the Helm of State—Has Gone to Saltoja, Russia, Where It Is Hoped His Health May Improve—French Professor, Who Made Andree's Balloon, Believes the Aeronaut Is Safe—His Reasons—Famous Norwegian Actress Dead—Bad Fire at Trondhjem.

A special cable dispatch from Stockholm to the New York Journal says that King Oscar of Sweden has abdicated the throne in favor of his son, the Crown Prince Gustaf.

While it is generally reported that the abdication is only temporary, those who are in a position to know of what they speak declare that he will never return to the throne.

King Oscar has made this movement on the urgent demand of his physician, who assured him that any further participation in the affairs of state might prove fatal.

The king has gone to Saltoja, Russia, where he hopes that the baths may, in a measure, at least, restore his health.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Madame Anna Enblad, in Berg, Ostergotland, is dead, aged 102 years.

The firm of John Blomberg & Co., have insured all their employes at 1,000 crowns respectively.

King Oscar has been made an honorary member of the adademy of medicine in St. Petersburg.

Between Dec. 18–24 last, not less than 10,586 registered packages were sent abroad from the postoffice at Stockholm.

The English custom of decorating the rooms with mistitoe was very popular in Stockholm during the recent holidays.

The steamer "Tellus" anchored in the "Skeppard" on Jan. 4, with a cargo of 2,000,000 crowns' worth of wines and fruit.

The well known author, Gustaf Froding, is again in ill health. He has been compelled to register at one of the hospitals of the city.

Madame Euphrosyne Bjorkquist was burned to death at her own home in "Djurgarden." She is thought to have upset a kerosene lamp.

Emil Winther, the well known Stockholm architect, has won first prize by his presentation drawing for the new bazaar building in Breslau. There were 18 competitors.

One of the daily newspapers of Skane announces that its subscription price during the ensuing year will be two crowns, which is less almost than the cost of the imprinted paper.

Bodel Olsson, a Swedish-American living at Lonhult, Sunaland, and who served in the Civil war in America during the years 1861–5, is now seeking a pension from the United States government.

The "Fosterlandstiftelsen" will erect another mission station at Kismayn, in Africa, south of the mouth of the Juba river. The station will hereafter be made the headquarters of the "Stiftelsen's" missionaries in Africa.

It is learned that the young Swedish correspondent who represented one of the dailies of Stockholm during the recent Spanish-American war and who is reported to have been shot, is still living, being located in Moline, Illinois, where he is enjoying excellent health.

The cornerstone for a "Jenny Lind Home for Invalid Children" was recently laid at Eaten, England, in presence of Madame Lind's two living children, Walter Goldschmidt and Mrs. Raymond Maude. The fund for this institution was established by Jenny Lind 50 years ago from the receipts of a concert in Eaton. Two new legacies—one of 18,000, the other of 90,000 crowns—have been established in behalf of the institution to be erected.

According to recent reports from Stockholm, the French professor Lachambre, who, as is known, constructed the balloon in which Andree and his followers undertook their hazardous journey north, assures the many friends and relatives of the daring aeronants, that they, contrary to all rumors circulated concerning the failure of the expedition, are safe. Professor Lachambre writes:

"I regard it as perfectly certain that Andree has reached the north pole and landed with his balloon far on the other side, where he has been compelled to go into winter quarters. Not until three years have elapsed, can any one begin to form an idea regarding the fate of Andree. I believe that Andree is alive. He carried provisions for more than three years. The balloon, in which, besides Andree, were Fraenkel and Strindberg, carried preserved eatables of all kinds, also chocolate, hard tack, condensed milk, champagne and several kinds of wine, alcohol, water and butter. The provisions weighed not less than 2,000 pounds. Sleds and boats were taken on board. Nothing was lacking and the men who put the balloon together assert that everything was in first class shape."

Gothenburg.

Rev. H. G. Lysch has been made superintendent of the Gustafsbergs orphanage.

The "Gothenburg Aftonblad" has been placed in the hands of a syndicate, with a capital of 400,000 crowns. The old editorial staff will remain.

Five hundred and three, Swedish-Americans arrived from Hull on the "Ariosto" on Dec. 21. This is the largest number of people from America that have arrived at Gothenburg on any steamship line at one time.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Rev. A. C. Hall has been appointed "Garnisonprest" in Christiania.

A shoe factory will be established in Skien with a capital of 150,000 crowns.

Westye Egeberg, a prominent lumber dealer of this city, is dead, aged 90 years.

A. M. Guldvik of Ramsos has accepted the editorship of the "Ramdalens Blad."

The Stromso brewery in Drammen has been sold to Mr. Akarisen for 500,000 crowns.

Madam Sars, mother of Mrs. Eva Nansen and the Professors Sars, is dead, aged 87 years.

P. Hvidsten, formerly editor of the "Breviksposten," has accepted the editorship of the "Varden."

Norway's customs department brought the government during the past year a surplus of 2,400,000 crowns.

Second Lieutenants Horn, Bentlich and Brun have been promoted to premier lieutenants in the navy.

P. Omlvedt recently sold his half interest of the Grand Hotel in Skien to Attorney Vinge for 130,000 crowns.

Dr. Ivar Haslem, son of Architect Haslem of this city, has been appointed surgeon-in-chief at the largest hospital in Port Elizabeth.

Sivert Nielsen is improving in health every day, but it is hardly expected that Mr. Nielsen will attend the present session of the "storthing."

The gold reserve at "Norges Bank" at the end of last year was 44,157,000 crowns. The amount of circulated paper money was 63,205,000 crowns.

"Geografi og Kjaerlighed" (Geography and Love) is one of Bjornson's latest, which will be rendered on the author's 66th birthday at the Christiania theater.

The Nordlands "privatbank" in Vodo and the "Industribanken" in Christiania will establish a bank in Narvik to be named "Ofotens Bank" with a capital of 250,000 crowns.

A "benzin-motor" wagon has recently been exhibited in Christiania. The vehicle resembles the horseless carriage and travels three miles an hour when the road is even. The cost of the vehicle is 2,700 crowns.

The famous Norwegian actress, Laura Gunderson, is dead. She was born in Bergen in 1832. In 1850, at the age of 18, she made her debut in Hertz' drama "Sven Dyrings hus." She was very popular with theater goers in Norway.

The "flag" question is far more generally discussed in Germany than in Sweden. The German papers picture the consequences to be brought on, after the settling of the question, in exceedingly dark colors. The "Deutsche Warte" maintains that Norway's ultimate purpose is complete severance from Sweden and the organization of a republican form of government, and that Norway's preparations for defense are assuming great activity.

Professor Odland at the university has been re-elected "dekanus" in the theological faculty. As "dekanus" in the medical faculty to succeed Professor Torup, has been chosen the well known Professor Schonberg. There are two parties in the university faculty and there was quite a scrap concerning the choice of "dekanus" in the medical faculty. The other candidate was Professor Axel Holst, who received five votes, his successful competitor, Professor Schonberg, receiving six votes.

Trondhjem.

Hotel Grand has been sold by Magnus Halvorson to William Hoff and Odin Strom for 200,000 crowns.

One of the most destructive fires in the history of Trondhjem occurred about 1 a. m. Jan. 4, when a goodly portion of Rosenborg was burned to the ground. The fire started at 84 Mollenberg street, and before the firemen gained control of the situation 10 buildings were destroyed and about 300 persons rendered homeless.

Bergen.

"Adjunkt" Johan Nielsen, who died a short time ago, provided in his will that 10,000 crowns should be donated to the "Somands-Missionen."

During the recent "Kommunevalg" in this city the "Venstre" were victorious, Christian Kahrs has been appointed mayor and president of city council.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Q. C. Diderichsen, of Louming, has recently tendered his resignation.

Professor Witt-Hansen has been appointed principal of the "Realskolen" in Herning.

The Ribe distillery was sold a few days ago by Attorney Larsen to Herr Zaschlug for 170,000 crowns.

Mr. A. Broch, for a number of years captain of the steamer "Kjobenhavn," died a few days ago, aged 60 years.

Svendsen, general "postdirector" of Denmark, celebrated his 25th anniversary as Denmark's postmaster general a few days ago.

The City of Slagelse has now 8,516 inhabitants. This town has been steadily increasing in population during the past five years.

The Obels tobacco factory of Aalborg was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of Jan. 1. The estimated loss is 800,000 crowns.

Major W. A. Thulstrup, of this city, is dead, aged 81 years. He was a "Dannebrogsmand" and was very popular in military circles of the city.

Agnes Thompsen, the 13-year-old daughter of A. G. Thompsen, a mason of Bejle, was accidentally drowned a few days ago in the harbor.

Nissen Sommersted, a prominent grocery merchant of this city, has sold his property on "Kronprinsgade" to Cornelins Stau for 160,000 crowns.

The Geographical society of this city has awarded its gold medal to T. Thoroddsen, Ph.D., for his geographical and geological researches in Iceland.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CLOVER GROWING.

One Estimate of the Relative Value of the Seed Crop.

The pronounced failure of the clover seed crop (a source of income or ready cash crop for the grower) and the consequent advance in the price of seed have furnished a subject for thought to a writer in the Ohio Farmer, who does not consider the failure by any means an unmixed evil, but advances ideas to the contrary very much as follows:

In the effort to get a crop of seed saved many advantages in growing clover are lost sight of. In the gathering of the seed crop it is forgotten that clover is the greatest land renovator that we have. The haulm, it may be argued, is returned to the land, but it can never be as evenly distributed as nature does it. But the most damaging feature in the whole matter is that many regard the haulm as of no value whatever; that the easiest way to get rid of it is the best way. Consequently it is burned or given away. Then, again, a man is found who argues that he would rather have this second growth taken off the land than to leave it on, as the aftermath that comes on late is of more value to plow down than the whole second crop, because it decays quicker. Incidentally we may say such a man argues that the farmers' institutes are of no value.

The conditions of the weather more completely control the perfecting of a clover seed crop than that of any other staple grown on the farm. Directly after taking off the hay crop there should be abundant rains to force up new and numerous shoots from the roots. If we do not have this rain and the soil is as dry as is desirable when the hay is cut, the clover will make a poor start and the seed stems be limited in number. Late rains may thicken up the growth, but being a continuous one, as it is likely to be till frost comes, the seed will ripen unevenly, that ripening first falling to the ground. We have in this way a continuous ripening, and still at no time a thick stand of ripe heads, the crop always looking thin, so thin that at no time does the farmer feel certain that the crop will pay to cut it. This was the condition of the crop all over the country the past year, as we learn from what information we have at hand. The farmer that did not cut this uncertain crop is much better off by not doing it. But it will be a mistake to expect a crop of clover from the same fields next season if the last was the second year after sowing the seed. The failure will in no way assure a crop for next season. The farmer that expects a crop of clover the third year after sowing is almost certain to be disappointed.

It has come to be considered in these close times that a farmer cannot afford to plow down a crop of second growth clover that will yield a good seed crop. Granting this to be true, the question arises as to what may be considered a profitable crop to cut for seed. When nearly every farmer has clover seed, it takes a large yield to give a profit on account of the low price and the high cost of hulling. Last year a much less amount of seed would return the same money. But it will certainly not pay to cut and handle the straw for one-half bushel of seed per acre, as was done in some sections. It very often happens that from a light growth of straw a heavy seed yield may be secured and vice versa. The former, if taken off the land, is less injurious, while in the latter case the seed secured will in no manner compensate for the loss to the land in removing the straw. It follows, then, that these are important points to consider when a crop of seed is to be taken off the land.

Principles of Fertilizing.

"It is found," according to Professor Gilbert, the English authority, "that easily assimilable nitrogenous manures have generally a very striking effect in increasing the growth of grain crops, such as wheat, barley and oats, although these grain crops contain comparatively little nitrogen and take but little of it from the land. The leguminous crops, on the other hand, such as peas, beans, clover and others, although highly nitrogenized, are by no means characteristically benefited by the use of direct nitrogenous manures, such as ammonia salts and nitrates, though nitrates act much more favorably than ammonia salts. It appears indeed that we may recommend phosphates for turnips, potash for leguminous plants and active nitrogen for grain."

The New Corn Product.

A large part of the bulk of cornstalks and about one-fifth of their weight are composed of pith. This is generally considered to be composed very largely of cellulose and to be of very little value for feeding. Recently a number of uses have been found for the pith in the arts, and a process has been patented and factories erected for the separation of the pith on a commercial scale. In this process the stover is dried, the blades and husks are removed, and the stalks are ground. The pith, being lighter than the rest of the cornstalk, is separated from it by winnowing. The remainder is used for feeding, and has been designated the "new corn product."

Lettuce Rot.

Professor Selby of Ohio is reported as saying that, although lettuce rot in plant houses is a fungous disease, it does not yield to fungicides. Too high night temperature and too much watering seem to be the principal causes and avoidance of these the principal cure. The night temperature should not be above 50.

SOIL SCIENCE.

In Connection With the Production of More and Better Corn.

A very interesting article by Colonel G. Dudley on soil science and the growing of corn was read recently before a Kansas farmers' institute. From this article, as reported by the Kansas Farmer, the following extracts are made:

Every farmer either plants or has some time planted and raised corn. The question under consideration is how practically to raise more and better corn. There are three constituents essential to corn growth, and the better we understand their relation to one another and the plant proposed to be cultivated the better are our chances for success. These constituents are soil, water and heat.

Red clover seems to be our most certain, cheap and available source of leguminous bacteria for fertilizing the soil. With clover the farmer can enrich any field at will, preparing the soil for increased production of corn, wheat and other food producing plants.

In preparing the seed bed for corn deep plowing mechanically improves its ventilation and percolation properties, as well as temporarily reducing the capillary force of the soil. In the normal condition the surface foot of soil is one-half soil grains and one-half air. The plant cannot grow while the spaces between the soil grains are filled with water. It is stationary till the percolation is sufficient to admit the air to the roots. It extracts its water from the film of moisture surrounding the soil grains. The soil water, percolating down, or drawn sidewise by diffusion, or upward by capillarity to restore the equilibrium, or expanded by the heat of the sun, is kept well in motion.

Three hundred and ten pounds of water are required by the corn plant to every pound of dry matter produced. The greater dissipation of soil water is through evaporation rather than through consumption by the plant. The use of such tilth as will produce a fine aerated mulch over the surface will reduce the evaporation to the minimum. This mulch can be acquired by harrowing the land each day as fast as it is plowed with a large and a small tooth harrow, or better, the latter. Three small harrows, each three feet wide, attached to a pole, having about 100 teeth each, say, of 60 penny spikes, will be found efficient. By attaching a pair of cultivator handles to these small harrows an implement is made than which I know no better for cultivating between the rows of corn at all stages of growth. It conserves the moisture and the heat.

It has been proved that the sun will pump up, evaporate and carry away in seven days from an acre of land not stirred a rainfall of one and three-quarters inches—47,000 gallons, or 198 tons of water. This would be at the rate of nearly 7,000 gallons per day per acre. Nor is this loss of water all the adversity which befalls our own cornfields. The evaporation of one pound of water from a foot of soil causes the temperature to fall ten degrees lower than before this evaporation. Good husbandry will save the most of this water as well as conserve the larger part of this wasted heat, which is very desirable to warm the soil early in the season.

Nature pays much attention to the details in the contest for the survival of the fittest in organic life. The tillage of corn and the kind of cultivation tell in the yield. The mellow, moist, warm condition is desired and can be easily had by using the small nail harrow made of 2 by 6 oak planks, 5 feet long and 3 feet wide, with about 100 60 penny spikes for teeth, and a pair of cultivator handles. You can make it yourself at a cost for material of $1.40. It is astonishing how soon after a rain this implement will work and restore the mulch. In the cultivation of the corn this single harrow is as rapid in its work as the two horse cultivator and leaves the soil mellow and level.

The enriching of the soil with clover, the deep plowing, the cross fertilizing the seed, the timely system of dry earth mulch culture, the continued manufacture of nitrogen when the plant specially requires it—that is, when forming its seed—the frequent hoeing of the cross fertilized rows, are large factors in bringing the results which we seek. They may truly be compared to the establishing of an irrigation plant, to a field hothouse frame and to the manufacturing of fertilizers without any outlay of cash.

Acquisitions In Vegetables.

A writer in American Gardening notes some of the newer varieties of vegetables as follows:

The only acquisition in lettuce out of the several we have tried this year is Hartford Bronze Head which for long standing and general good qualities is the best summer lettuce we ever had.

Of recent introductions in tomatoes, Stowe, Table Queen and Favorite are all good. Eggplants have received a distinct addition in the white variety, which is a sport from New York Spineless, and is the same as that variety in all except color, which we rather like.

We tried County Fair pepper for the first time this year. The quality is all right, and it is the most productive variety we have ever had.

A good forcing radish is White Tipped Rocket, remarkable for smallness of top and quick maturing.

One Thing and Another.

A second sugar beet factory for Michigan will probably be erected at Caro, Tuscola county. It is expected that it will work up 50,000 tons or more in one season's run.

Considerable activity in irrigation development is reported from Colorado with the opening of the new year.

The Ohio station feels justified in the assumption that the nitrogen of finely ground tankage may safely be rated with that of dried blood or linseed oil meal and its phosphoric acid may certainly be compared with that of raw bone meal since it is derived from the same source.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THEM.

Two ex-Rough Riders, Corporal Knoblauch and Sergt. Worden, are on their way to Europe in the hope of finding a war there shortly after their arrival.

The teacher who holds the Wisconsin record for continuous service is Mrs. C. T. Tracy, who has been connected with Ripon college in that state for forty years.

Thomas Hardy, the novelist, owes much to his wife, for it was she who persuaded him to give up architecture for literary work, who copied his first novel and sent it to the publisher, and who still attends to most of the business part of his writing.

Mrs. Thomas Platt has said that she sometimes fears to open a paper, and so, too, does Mrs. Russell Sage; but Mrs. Roosevelt has made quite a collection of the multitudinous representations of the Rough Rider.

Prince Max of Saxony, who has been appointed bishop of Kulm, is the only person of royal blood now in holy orders.

James Ingraham Peck, the biologist of Williams college, who died the other day, could reconstruct an animal from fewer of its relics than any American scientist.

Rolf Moerck, a New York musical prodigy, has applied to the courts to have his name changed to Brandt Rantzau, saying his real name is too plebeian for one contemplating an artistic career.

Lady Henry Somerset, who has been in poor health, has been living in retirement in England for some time. She has occupied her leisure in modeling a statuette of her late friend and co-operator, in the temperance cause, Miss Frances Willard.

Two ladies of the Rothschild family own pearls worth $1,000,000.

"Ouida," the novelist, gives away large sums of money yearly among the poor of Florence.

The duchess of Fife delights in gymnastics, and is an accomplished mistress of the art of fencing.

The empress of China carries with her 3,000 dresses when she travels. These fill 600 boxes, and are taken care of by 1,200 coolies.

The queen gives Christmas presents not only to every member of her own family, but to a large circle of friends and acquaintances as well.

Mrs. Gladstone is the owner of three acres of land near Niagara, in Canada, which were presented to her on the occasion of the opening of the Canadian park. She is consequently registered as an elector there, with the privilege of voting on local issues.

More gratifying facts have lately been learned concerning the lineage of Admiral George Dewey. A distant relative says that he is a lineal descendant from Alfred the Great. The exceeding merit of this information is somewhat diminished by the fact that 15,000 other Deweys in this country hold the same honor.

VERY POINTED.

All the world's a stage, but some folks prefer bicycles.

"By their works ye shall know them," said the watchmaker.

At life's banquet the scum is often mistaken for the cream.

The maority of mankind follows the golden rule—at a distance.

The longer some people live the less popular they are with themselves.

Charity covereth a multitude of poor people with second-hand garments.

The small boy is more apt to be tanned by the father than by the sun.

Some people seek pleasure abroad and find it waiting for them on their return home.

Half a loaf's better than no bread, but half the truth is often worse than a whole lie.

About the time an elevator boy gets a little way up in the world some one is sure to call him down.

When a woman's dress is described as a perfect dream its cost is apt to prove a nightmare to her husband.

An exchange says there are 60,000 actors in the United States. It's a wonder some of them don't go on the stage.

Some women are as fidgety as some bank cashiers.

A hot temper is apt to warp a man's better judgment.

Hobbies are the most unsatisfactory of all beasts to ride.

One never knows how empty some men really are until they get full.

Some people spend a lot of their time looking for traps to walk into.

Marriage may be a failure, but there is a lot of evidence to the contrary.

Speaking of well-preserved women, Lot's wife was probably the best of the assortment.

Some men, like some fences, don't amount to much until they get a gait on them.

The man who acts contrary to his wife's advice and fails never hears the last of it.

The woman who always tells the truth tells about nine unpleasant ones out of a possible ten.

A successful physician is one who is appreciated by his patients for what they think he did for them.

Wise is the individual who knows a thing is going to be unpopular before the flat-footed public jumps all over it.

It is reported that an enterprising western penitentiary is offering a watch and chain with every suit of clothes as a special inducement.

TITLED PEOPLE.

In Berlin the emperor is always spoken of as Mr. Lehmann. Instead of saying "the Kaiser has done this" one frequently hears the remark, "Mr. Lehmann has been doing something extraordinary again." This preserves the subjects of his eccentric majesty from being indicted for leze majesty.

The king and queen of the Hellenes and Princess Marie and the three youngest princes left Copenhagen recently for Vienna, where they are staying for a week, on their way home to Athens. The royal yacht is to embark the party at either Venice or Brindisi. It is rumored that the king of Denmark, the empress dowager of Russia and the prince and princess of Wales will all visit Athens in the course of the next five months.

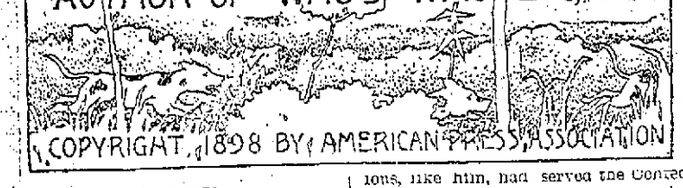
The prince and princess of Naples, who have been on a shooting expedition to the island of Monte Cristo, have been staying during the last fortnight with the king and queen of Italy at the chateau of Monza, near Milan. The prince and princess of Naples are going to Madrid next month on a visit to the queen regent of Spain, proceeding afterward to Lisbon on a visit to the king and queen of Portugal.

Queen Victoria has given orders for a charming idea to be carried out during the coming winter at Balmoral. This takes the form of a number of pretty little tea cottages, of which the plans have already been prepared and which are to be erected in the grounds and on the more extended drives about Balmoral. The queen herself has chosen the spots, which have lovely views of the mountains and of the River Dee. Each cottage will have a "parlor," a dressing room and a tiny kitchen. The walls are to be lined with pinewood from the forests and the roofs are to be thatched with leather and fastened with bands of the sinewy birch. The work is to be finished in May.

THE UNDOING OF A DOUBLE

BY HUGO ST. FINISTERRE, M.D.

AUTHOR OF "WHO'S WHO?" ETC., ETC.



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CHAPTER XXV.

I found the home of Colonel Mansley better prepared for defense than would be suspected. Like most southerners, he was fond of hunting, and in his house were two fine rifles, a shotgun and a small revolver. The smaller rifle and pistol were the property of his daughter, who was an expert in their use as well as a horsewoman of consummate skill. The revolver belonging to the colonel had been taken by him when he rode off in quest of re-enforcements, so that no cartridges were found of which I could make use. But his rifle was placed at my disposal, while Miss Mansley was similarly armed.

Our hope was that if the vigilantes arrived before the master of the house we could stand them off until he came. The real strength of this peculiar defense, as it seemed to me, lay in the personality of the young woman, who was well known and universally respected. It was hard to believe that a company of her neighbors would proceed to violence in which she was sure to become involved, but when I intimated such belief she shook her head, and since she knew them better than I her views were entitled to belief.

Erastus Brown was our main reliance among the servants. He expressed an eagerness to join in the defense, but since he refrained from doing so until after his mistress' announcement that he was to confine his services to watchman or scout it cannot be believed he was much disappointed. The other men of whom there were several, were enjoined to scan the country in every direction and report promptly the discovery of anything suspicous.

Early in the afternoon, when everything appeared to be quiet, Miss Mansley and I ate a hasty lunch. We remained in the parlor, moving from window to window, talking together in low tones and continually on the alert. Nothing could be clearer to me than our powerlessness against a determined attack. If our assailants should confine their assault to the front of the house, where they would be in fair range, it is probable that we could have held them off indefinitely, but it was too much to expect them to butt their heads against a wall in that fashion.

It was about the middle of the afternoon that Erastus Brown, who was on the lookout at one of the upper windows, rushed down stairs in a state of excitement, with startling news.

"Dey're comin!" he gasped. "Dey'll be here in a few minutes!"

"Whom do you mean?" asked Miss Mansley, betraying less excitement than myself.

"De biggermists, dat am gwine to tore de house down!"

"How many?"

"Two hundred and twenty-five; I counted 'em!"

Instead of replying to this astounding declaration, the young woman ran up stairs. She had hardly disappeared, when she uttered a glad cry.

"Father is returning!" she called.

Almost instantly she reappeared at the head of the stairs and hastened to my side, her face aglow with delighted excitement.

"Is he alone?" I asked.

"He brings re-enforcements. Isn't it grand?"

"How many?"

"Two—sufficient to repel 100."

Evidently the daughter held a good opinion of her parent's courage. Nevertheless four determined men (for I include myself) constituted a formidable force, to say nothing of the brave young woman.

A few minutes later the three horsemen dashed up and leaped from their saddles.

Erastus was on hand to take charge of their animals, and Esther opened the

Esther was clasped in the arms of her father.

massive front door and was clasped in the arms of her father, who affectionately kissed and embraced her.

Quickly she had explained everything and introduced me to her parent, who cordially pressed my hand and presented me to his companions.

Colonel Fitzroy Mansley was a West Pointer, a veteran of the Confederacy and one of the finest looking men I ever looked upon. He was tall, erect, with a pronounced military bearing, silvery white hair, a keen eye, pink cheeks, an aquiline nose and a set of natural teeth almost as fine as his daughter's. He was an ideal soldier and as chivalrous a knight as ever rode under the standard of Godfrey of Bouillon. His companions, like him, had served the Confederacy from the first Manassas to Appomattox and most of the time with him. One was Captain Hugh Warren and the other Captain Sam Vernon. Needless to say, they would not have been appealed to by Colonel Mansley had he not known the stuff of which they were made. They welcomed the opportunity for a brush of this nature that would serve to recall the days of the bivouac, the camp and the battlefield. Each of the couple brought a Winchester and a revolver and within the same minute that they reached the colonel's residence were ready for "business."

It came out that there had been a third recruit in the person of Sheriff Buttlin, but on the road whom should they meet but Hank Beyer, mounted on his father's best mare and doing his utmost to get out of a section which he saw would soon become too hot to hold him. The sheriff promptly arrested the young man and started for the county seat, a dozen miles distant. The sympathy and respect felt for Beyer's father led the party to drive to his home with a statement of the facts and with a view of allowing the parent an opportunity of giving bail if he chose for his son. But Major Beyer had become convinced at last of his worthlessness and refused longer to acknowledge him or have anything further to do with the scapegrace.

"Take and do with him what you choose. I never wish to look upon his face again," said the old Roman, turning away.

It may as well be stated that the sheriff conducted his prisoner to the county seat without difficulty, and there in due time he was placed upon trial to answer several charges, was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a long term of years.

And so it may be said at last that my double was undone.

"Mr. Kenmore," remarked Colonel Mansley after the first flurry was over, "I deeply regret that you should receive such an introduction to Mississippi, but if some of our people are inhospitable we intend to prove to you that others know how to treat a gentleman. These boors are in need of the salutary lesson that awaits them."

"That was proved long since. It will always be a cause of deep regret to me that I should have brought this trouble upon you and"—

"Tut, tut, tut! None of that! We are doing a simple act of duty, which you and your friends in the north would be quick to reciprocate were our situations reversed."

Before I could say more he called to Captains Warren and Vernon to join us in a council of war.

It was agreed that one of these officers should post himself on the east of the house and the other on the right, though it was almost certain that the vigilantes would come from Aldine, lying to the west. The moment they were discovered Captain Warren was to give the signal, when he and his comrade would withdraw to the house. There we should defend ourselves as the exigencies presented themselves. The request of Miss Mansley to assist us was firmly declined.

"Your place is in your room," her father said, patting her head affectionately. "You will be good enough to go thither and remain until I send for you."

She knew better than to protest, and kissing him goodby for the time did as directed.

Night was closing in. Most of the servants had been sent to their quarters, but to show Colonel Mansley's contempt for the vigilantes the lights were lit through the lower part of the house, and when we ate our evening meal every one of us could have been picked off from the outside without risk to the sharpshooter. I confess I felt nervous when I glanced at the windows, whose curtains were raised and the shutters thrown back.

At the conclusion of the meal the captains repaired to their stations and the colonel and I went into the parlor, where all was darkness. Everything possible had been done, and we were in readiness for the attack that we were certain would soon be made. Sure enough, less than half an hour had passed when, through the stillness, we heard a whistle from Captain Warren.

"Our friends are prompt," remarked Colonel Mansley. "They will be here in 10 or 15 minutes."

CHAPTER XXVI.

The course of Colonel Mansley was characteristic from the first. When he and his two friends rode through the little village of Aldine on their way home, it was in his power to brush aside every threatening cloud and bring peace and good will upon the excited community. He had only to draw rein and make known to the loiterers around the place that the genuine Hank Beyer had been arrested and was then on his way to the county seat in charge of the sheriff. The fact that his own father had recognized the scamp and refused to assist him would have placed the identity of the young man beyond doubt.

And yet the colonel resolutely refused to speak the word. Believing that I had taken refuge under his roof, he was eager to defend me, and, as he expressed it, meant to teach the boors a lesson they would remember all their lives. In his stern wrath he scorned to acknowledge the salutations of his neighbors, but rode forward, grim, determined and silent, to his home. To use a common expression, the veteran was spoiling for a fight.

As for myself, I should have been glad to withdraw when night came, and, mounted on a swift horse, taken my chances of escape—which were good—but I dared not propose anything of that nature to my host. He had laid out his line of action and would brook no interference from any one.

The warning whistle of Captain Warren had scarcely reached us in the stillness of the autumn night when he came in sight through the gloom, walking rapidly up the front path. Before he reached the porch he was joined by Captain Vernon, who opened the unfastened door and entered the parlor.

"Well," said the former, without the slightest agitation, "they are within 100 yards and coming at a fast gait."

"How many do you make?" inquired the colonel.

"It is hard to tell in the darkness, but all seem to be talking at the same time, and they are straggling along, apparently without a leader. There must be a score."

"No doubt Jim Dungan is at their head, and he is as brave as he is foolish."

"They need a sharp lesson."

"And will receive it. They will approach from the front," added the colonel. "We shall have a few words with them before the firing begins. Most of the men have seen service, and they will first summon us to surrender. It is policy to compel them to strike the opening blow. You three will station yourselves by the windows at the front of the parlor, with the sashes raised. When I give the word, we will all open fire together."

"We promise you that," assented Captain Warren, speaking for the rest of us.

"And don't forget that each of you has a repeating Winchester. Pump the shots into them as fast as you can. A battle is often won by its opening. It will be mercy to the survivors to pick off a dozen or so. The chances are that they will run after a reception like that."

"Perhaps to organize in larger force than before."

"What of that?" demanded the colonel as if he scuffed the battle and reveled in the intoxication it imparted. "Ah, there they are!"

Looking out from the darkened parlor, we saw a number of shadowy figures gathering near the entrance to the grounds. The night was like the preceding one, cool, crisp and clear, with only the star gleam to aid our vision. This was weakened by the shade of the trees that surrounded the house, but by looking straight down the wide walk there was little difficulty in making out the moving forms.

As nearly as I could judge there were twenty odd, so that the vigilantes of the preceding night had been augmented by others. They had halted at the entrance to the grounds, as if for consultation.

There were four windows at the front of the parlor, and three of us took our station there, each with a rifle in hand. Colonel Mansley, as our leader, remained in the hall near the front door, ready to receive the message which was expected from the mob. In the impressive silence I caught the sound of a light footfall at the head of the stairs. Miss Mansley had violated the command of her parent to the extent of leaving her room.

The minutes passed, and still none of the shadowy forms at the front of the grounds approached. In the stillness of the night we could hear the murmur of their voices. If Jim Dungan was the leader, he did not have his vigilantes under the best of discipline. Colonel Mansley grew impatient, for he did not understand the meaning of the delay, and Captain Warren, nearest me on the right, muttered:

"It looks as if their courage had petered out and there is none that dare show himself in front of the others."

"They may open fire from where they stand or pass around to the rear, where we shall have a poorer chance at them."

"They can't effect much at long range— Ah, there they come!"

Instead of one man two advanced from the group and walked up the path beside each other. As they drew nearer it was seen that each carried a rifle. While I was peering through the gloom, trying to identify them, Captain Warren said in a low voice:

"The one on the right is Jim Dungan."

"And his companion is Cy Walters," I added, easily recognizing the massive figure of the ex-soldier.

"You are right. It is he."

They came forward at a deliberate walk, apparently puzzled by the darkness and silence of the mansion, but they showed no signs of timidity. At the foot of the porch the two halted, and Dungan called in a clear voice:

"Hello, the house!"

Colonel Mansley instantly stepped forth and, advancing to the edge of the upper step, asked in his sharp, military fashion:

"Well, sir, what do you wish?"

The two men gave a salute by touching their forefingers to the fronts of their hats, but he stood proud and erect without acknowledgment.

"You have a young man in your house that we want to see," replied Dungan, who did the talking for his party.

"I have a guest here, but he chooses to pick his company and declines to have anything to do with you."

"Has he said so?" was the impudent question of the leader of the vigilantes.

"None of your business! I speak for him."

"I think, colonel, you'd better let that chap come out."

"It matters nothing to me what you think; you have my answer."

"Suppose we come in after him?"

Colonel Mansley held his temper better than I expected. There was not a tremor in his tones when he replied:

"The first one of you who approaches my door will be shot dead! We hold you and your mob in utter contempt and invite you to attack this house as soon as you d——d please!"

We three in the parlor were listening breathlessly. I was sure that Jim Dungan indulged in a chuckle, and fancied the ponderous shoulders of Cy Walters lifted once or twice as if he were laughing silently. Then the young leader leaned over and said something in so guarded a voice that none of us could catch the words. Looking toward the statuelike figure of the officer facing him on the porch, Dungan repeated, with a peculiar intonation:

"I reckon, colonel, you'd better bring that chap out."

"I have given you my answer. What are you waiting for?"

It seemed to strike the two that they were wasting time, for without replying they turned about and moved down the graveled walk to their companions. The conference there was brief. The

The two men gave a salute.

whole crowd came through the open gate and moved up the path toward the front of the house. Colonel Mansley stepped back within the hall, drew the bolt of the door and joined us in the parlor.

"There must be 30 of them," whispered Captain Vernon.

"I wish there were 100," was the grim remark of the colonel. "Were such infernal idiots ever created before?"

Arrived at the porch, the men arranged themselves with some regard to military formation, standing in a double row, facing the door and parlor, where four armed men coolly awaited the opening of the fight to the death.

Matters were in this tense state when Jim Dungan once more called out the name of Colonel Mansley.

"I refuse to hold any further parley with you," he replied from his station by one of the windows of the parlor. "You have my answer."

Jim Dungan now did a daring thing. Recognizing the point whence the answer came, he stepped upon the porch and walked to the window, where he and Colonel Mansley stood face to face within six feet of each other and with the sash raised.

CHAPTER XXVII.

"Colonel Mansley," said Dungan, "we want a word or two with your guest. I give you my pledge that we'll do him no harm while we're talking together."

The proposition was so unexpected that the colonel was puzzled. He had failed to note a significant fact which did not escape me. During the interview Dungan never once referred to me as Hank Beyer. Before the colonel could frame his reply I stepped through the open window and stood on the porch in view of every member of both parties.

"I am here, Dungan. What do you wish with me?"

The man took off his slouch hat and slowly bowed until his head was almost to his knees. Then, as he straightened up, he said in a clear voice:

"Mr. Edward Kenmore of New York city, on behalf of my friends and myself I offer you a humble apology and beg your forgiveness for the d——d fools we have made of ourselves. At our meeting this afternoon in Black Man's swamp we voted to have a medal struck for each member of our crowd, which he pledged himself to wear as evidence that he's the biggest chump in the whole state of Mississippi. Cy and me here are to have the biggest medals, each 'bout the size of a flapjack, 'cause we're the champions.

"It's onnecessary to go over the lively proceedings of the last day and night, 'cause I reckon your mem'ry don't need any refreshing as to the same. We all took you for Hank Beyer, which the same you shouldn't be 'shamed of, fur he's the best looking as well as the meanest man in the county.

"You know the story you told as how you bought the colonel's chestnut of him at the crossroads. None of us didn't b'lieve it, for which the same you are partly to blame, being as how you humored the idee that you was Hank. But it happened that when you bought that horse of him there was a man who seed you do it. He was out that day sort of prospecting like when he observed you two, and he hid 'mong the trees at the side of the road, heard what passed atween you and seed the money paid over. The reason why this spectator didn't mention the affair sooner was that he was afeard his presence in that quarter would throw 'spicion on to him as regards chickens, for the aforesaid gentleman was the darky Pete, where you spent a part of last night, and we've promised Pete not to ask him any troublesome questions on account of the service he's done to political economy and good government, so to speak.

"Pete told his story to Cy here today, and we had a meeting in the woods to consider things. We was all as hotfooted as ever after you, for though Cy was present he couldn't tell what Pete had told him, 'cause he'd promised he wouldn't. When Cy seed as how there was no way of stopping us, he got Pete to tell the whole thing and throw himself on to the mercy of the court.

"Waal, that made music. It opened our eyes. We come nigh getting into a fight as to our claims as to which was the biggest fool. After a long argument that come mighty nigh blows it was unanimously agreed that Cy and me was the champions.

"That being settled, which I hope you won't dispute, we had another long talk as to what was the right thing to do. Finally we agreed that we'd come out here in a body and offer our apolergies, and here we are."

And Dungan again bowed low, Cy Walters imitating him to some extent.

"Have you it in your heart, Mr. Kenmore, to let up on us?"

"You were rather impulsive last night and made things somewhat unpleasant, but you have done the honorable thing, and I cordially accept your apology."

Dungan turned so as to face the crowd, and, raising his hand, said in a commanding voice:

"Gents, proceed!"

And then came the startling discovery that the only two men in the party who carried firearms were he and Walters. The others were provided with a bass drum and brass instruments, for, strange as it may seem, Aldine and its immediate neighborhood had after long labor evolved a brass band, whose efforts were probably one of the reasons why no stranger had settled in that part of the country for several years.

The musicians were waiting for the signal, and instantly the crash came. The racket was deafening, and the worst of it was that while several were trying to play "Dixie" two others were splitting their cheeks with "Suwanee River," and the cornetist, probably in compliment to me, was going might and main on "Yankee Doodle," while the bass drum tried to keep time with all. As soon as Dungan could make his shouts heard he stopped the racket.

"Gents, I'm 'stonished and grieved. It was agreed on the road that you was to play them three tunes, but not at the same time. Try ag'in, but fix on the one that you want, so that the sweet music may befit the occasion."

The mistake was quickly rectified, and the lively notes of "Dixie" rang out on the night air, followed in turn by the two that have been mentioned. Perhaps it was because of the happy circumstances, but I am free to confess that never before or since that night have the melodies impressed me so favorably.

Colonel Mansley promptly accepted the situation. He compelled all to enter his hospitable mansion, where the servants were summoned and kept busy furnishing wine and lunch, and good wishes were profuse all round. I was toasted again and again until I began to ask myself whether it was not worth all I had passed through for the sake of learning what good fellows those men were. And yet there were some phases of those 24 hours from which I am sure I should have shrunk.

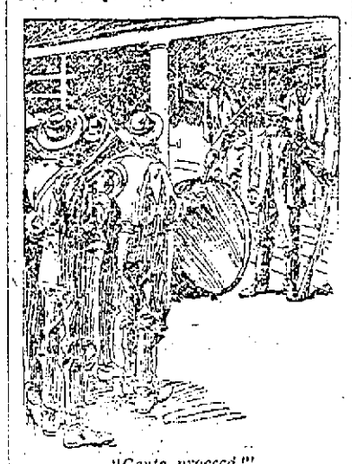
* * * * * * *

Last Christmas Colonel Mansley came north to spend the holidays, as is his custom, with his daughter and me. After his departure my wife and I were sitting alone, when I said:

"Esther, there has been a question in my mind that I have long wished to ask you."

"And why, my dear husband, have you waited to do so?"

"Perhaps because I feared the answer, and yet why should I? It is this.



"Gents, proceed!"

On that night, several years ago, when you came to the inn at Aldine and raised the window for me, were you surprised?"

"Surprised by what?"

"At finding the prisoner was I instead of Henry Beyer?"

She smiled as she replied:

"I had heard of the other charges against him, but he pleaded so eloquently and denied so strenuously that I almost—not quite—believed him. I thought he was abused and sympathized with him. Still there were times when doubts would come to me in spite of it all. Father never liked him. We were never engaged, though he often begged me to become so. When news reached our home of your arrest, of your danger, of the belief that you were he and of your earnest denials, I knew you spoke the truth, and I determined, if it was in my power, to save you. Perhaps I should have taken a different method, but I was terrified by the imminence of your danger. I did what I did knowing from the moment I stole from the house under the escort of Erastus that you were what you claimed to be—your own self and the best husband that ever lived in all the wide world."

"Thank God," was my fervent response as I tenderly kissed her, "the fly at last is removed from the ointment!"

THE END.

Holidays at Cairo.

A correspondent at Cairo advises tourists to visit Egypt hereafter before the holidays, because after New Year's the hotels are so crowded and the prices so high that there is much grumbling.

CORKING GOOD STORIES.

GENUINE FUN SERVED UP IN SHORT STORIES.

Pat's Lament Over the Hardship of His Friend's Having to Take a Supply of Coal With Him, Is Funny.

An Irishman who wished to come to America shipped on board a vessel as a sailor. During the voyage across the Atlantic a friend of his, who was also a sailor, died. Pat had known him in the old country. It is the custom when a person dies at sea to sew the body up in a sack, hang a weight to it to make it sink, and drop it overboard with a prayer. Well, when O'Rourke died they had no shot to weight it with, so had to put in two or three big lumps of coal instead. Pat was there to see the last of his friend. When the sack was lowered into the water Pat said, with tears in his eyes: "Oi always knew O'Rourke to be a bad man, and Oi often told him where he was goin' phin he died, but Oi didn't tink he'd have to take his own coal wid him."

A physician and his friend were standing on the street corner of a Virginia town where they were spending a few days. Their attention was amusingly arrested by the sight of an old darky belaboring the flanks of a mule in a vain persuasion to make him move on. At last the doctor was appealed to.

"Say, boss, I'll give you five dollars ef you'll make dis hyar mule go."

With a sly wink the physician opened his case and took out his hypodermic syringe, filled the needle with an acid and sent it into the hind quarters of the mule. The effect was magical. With a wild plunge the mule went tearing the street, with the darkey after him and the bystanders roaring with laughter. A short time afterward the darky, dust-covered and panting, approached again.

"Say, boss—how much—was de wind—of dat stuff you done spilt—in dat mule?"

"Oh," said the doctor, "about 10 cents."

Down went the darky's hands into his jeans pockets. He fished out two dimes.

"Hyah, boss—am 20 cents. I wish—yo' would squirt—twice as much of dat stuff into me—'cause I'se bound—to catch dat mule."

Foote, praising the hospitality of the Irish, after one of his trips to the sister kingdom, a gentleman asked him if he had ever been at Cork. "No, sir," replied Foote, "but I have seen many drawings of it."

At Killarney every visitor hears some laughable stories. Here is one: A number of boatmen who were quarreling about the division of "tips" indulged at the top of their voices in a good deal of profane language, which the marvelous echo repeated verbatim.

"Arrah, look at that, now, for a scandal," said one of the party, who was of a pious turn of mind. "T'achin' the poor harmless echo to curse and swore."

The construction of Prince Bismarck's sentences was frequently portentous. On the occasion to which I have been particularly referring, says a writer in the Century, my companion was as impatient as only an intelligent woman can be to secure the intellectual treat before her and gave minute instructions to her interpreter. All went well for a time, as the low voice of the painstaking translator rendered with some adequacy the thought of Bismarck. Then there were short pauses, followed by rapid little summaries of what had been said. As these grew more and more frequent, the lady became irritated. Finally there was an entire cessation on the part of the interpreter and yet Bismarck was going right on with ever-increasing vehemence. There were constant calls from the lady of "What's he saying? What's he saying?" and an increase of impatience in the box quite proportionate to the growing violence of the speaker. Finally the wretched interpreter could endure the strain no longer and, turning with a gesture of fierce resentment to his excited employer, he hissed: Madam, I am waiting for the verb!"

Baron de Rienzis, the new Italian ambassador to England, will be much missed at Madrid. A Spanish admirer of the baron says that at Madrid he was considered the fine flower of that old-fashioned courtesy so dear to Spanish high life. He will probably be amazed at the free-and-easy manners of English society. On one occasion, when he was at Madrid, a lady tried to draw him into a declaration on the subject of the "Yanko-Spanko" war, which, no doubt, she would have at once made public. "Ah, yes," he said—"America! There is one problem connected with that country in which I am much interested, and that is, what would have happened if the American Indians had discovered us instead of vice versa?"

A good story of the "things one would rather have expressed differently" type is being whispered about Gloucester, England. Some "crank" has been writing to the local papers complaining that during the festival he was not admitted to the cathedral free, that being a place of worship. The "crank" turned up at the cathedral the other day and was told he could not be admitted without a ticket. "Do you mean to tell me," he excitedly argued, "that I shall require a ticket to enter the kingdom of heaven?" "Well, no," explained the polite steward, "but you won't hear Mme. Albani in heaven." And then, when the enormity of his remark dawned upon him, that steward turned and fled.

A Paradox.

Freddie—"Mamma, don't you wish it would rain diamonds?"

Mrs. Rich—"No, dear. If it should people with money couldn't afford to wear them."

No Wonder.

The Robin.—What's the matter, old man? You look all broke up.

The Raven.—Oh, I've just heard a lady elocutionist recite me!

Subscribe for the Journal.

GAMBLERS DISLIKE UMBRELLAS

Why the Coats, or "Slickers," Enjoyed a Boom in Carbonate.

"Gamblers are notoriously superstitious," said a veteran sport who is staying in New Orleans during the winter races, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "and a thousand stories are told of their eccentricities in that line. The queerest thing that I know personally to be a fact occurred in 1878 in a Colorado mining camp called Carbonate. It was a wild, woolly place and practically run by the tough element. Of course there was plenty of gambling, and one evening a stranger carrying an umbrella walked into a place where a faro outfit was in full blast.

Happening to notice that one of the ribs of the umbrella was sprung he thoughtlessly opened it right over the head of a player. The man glared around, and, whipping out a pistol, shot the stranger dead. He was arrested and taken before a self-appointed judge, who was also the proprietor of a keno room. The prisoner admitted the deed, but pleaded extreme provocation. The opening of the umbrella over the head of one who is playing faro, he explained, was, as everybody knew, a hoodoo for life and doomed its victim to a career of uninterrupted disaster. The only way to remove the curse was to instantly slay the owner of the umbrella. The judge listened with sagacious nods, and then sent for a number of hoodoo experts—in other words, the principal gamblers in town. They turned pale at the very mention of umbrellas, and declared on oath that such an episode as the one described would undoubtedly blight anybody's entire life.

"Only two courses were open in such a case—suicide or manslaughter. The magistrate charged the jury that they were the sole judges of the facts and the hoodoo, and they promptly returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. After that umbrellas became unpopular in Carbonate, and oilskin coats, or 'slickers,' as they are called in the west, enjoyed a great boom."

SMILES FOR SERIOUS LIPS.

How a London Physician Changes Grave Faces to Gay.

The "smile doctor" is the latest necessity for the complete outfit for the social success of the woman of fashion, and at present he exists only in London. For a small fee he will transform an uncomely grin into a dainty and bewitching smile—only he must have his fee first. It is no easy matter to control the curves of the lips and mouth. Small wonder, then, that the services of the smile doctor are in great demand. This gentleman puts his clients through certain lip and mouth exercises of his own invention and by constant practice the desired smile slowly grows into grace. Actresses and music hall artists largely patronize this smile tutor, and rumor has it that he is in a fair way to make a fortune. There is one drawback to the method. The mouth and cheeks become so used to dimpling that the subject is with difficulty able to keep a serious face. Even when she wants to appear serious she cannot without difficulty do so. This is inconvenient at funerals, for instance. This is certainly a drawback in some walks of life, but actresses and the gay soubrette do not object to it so much.

United States as a Naval Power.

In about two years the United States navy will be the fourth largest in the world, being surpassed only by those of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Within the next thirty months the United States navy will be greatly strengthened by the addition of eight battle-ships, four monitors, twenty-six torpedo-boats, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, and one submarine torpedo-boat. This will give a numerical increase of twelve armored ships and thirty-three torpedo-boat destroyers, and aggregate a fleet of thirteen battle-ships, two armored cruisers, one armored ram and ten monitors, or twenty-six vessels in the armored class intended for the line of battle, either off shore or along the coast and in harbors. In addition there are thirteen single-turret monitors of old design and doubtful value. In the cruiser class there are thirteen protected cruisers, three unprotected cruisers, twelve steel gunboats and seven composite gunboats. Two other vessels—the Vesuvius and the Dolphin—are in a special class, and one of the gunboats—the Chesapeake—is classed as a training vessel. All of these, except the monitors specified, are modern steel vessels of fine efficiency. They will constitute a fighting force of twenty-six armored vessels, thirty-five unarmored and forty-nine torpedo craft.

Loss of Life in Battle.

As showing that war is no longer so murderous as it was in former years, the loss of life at some of Napoleon's great battles may be mentioned, and the loss of the Dervishes at Omdurman pales into insignificance before the losses incurred at these gigantic struggles. At Jena, for instance, the Prussian loss was 21,000 out of 105,000 men, and on the French side 19,000 out of 90,000 engaged, about one in five. At Eylau the Russians lost 25,000 out of 73,000, and the French 30,000 out of 85,000, a proportion of one in three for both sides. At Wagram the Austrians lost 25,000 out of 100,000, and the French 23,000 out of 100,000.

The Reason.

At Sunday school a little girl was asked: "Why should you not hide your light under a bushel?" The reply came pat: "For fear of setting fire to it."—London Chronicle.

LATE FASHIONS FROM PARIS

[Copyright, 1899.]

Paris, Jan. 21. — Among the many dainty trifles that are commending themselves to the approbation of fashionable women are the exquisite little muffs of lace, ribbon and chiffon made to be worn with a pretty theater costume. They are of very little practical use, their main object being to look ornamental. They are made of the most delicate and daintily tinted fabrics and are suspended from the neck by ribbons or handsome chains of small beads. The gauze or chiffon or mousseline de soie that forms the foundation of the muff is often interspersed with velvet roses and violets. A very charming muff of mauve gauze and velvet was encircled by the palest of pink roses.

Many women find the fashion of lace and other sheer overdresses a veritable blessing. Any woman who has been in society for a couple of seasons has a number of evening dresses which have been put upon the shelf not because they are worn out, but because they have become soiled or wrinkled or otherwise damaged beyond hope of repair. With a black or cream overdress of gauzy material the silk or satin of the foundation looks quite as good as new. Thus one accounts for the many handsome changes of evening gowns that women known to be of limited income are enjoying this season.

While on this subject I should like to remark that the economy of buying good lace was never more apparent than during this season, when so much of that trimming is being used. A bit of fine lace is just as creditable to a woman's dressing table as a new set of jewels and even more serviceable. Any parvenu can own a set of diamonds, but there are very few women not to the manner born who are experts where fine laces are concerned. Point or brussels lace, no matter how much of an heirloom, can be made to look as good as new. Never before has lace been so much used in trimming, and many a poor but aristocratic family of the Faubourg St. Germain has been reveling in the stores of lace handed down to them from stately court dames who long ago bore their name. A handsome evening gown of white moire was trimmed with splendid old point d'alencon, first worn, it was said, by a fair belle of the old regime at the court of Louis the Grand. The lace was draped in epaulets and a berthe over the corsage and fell loosely down the front of the skirt. White violets surrounded the corsage and came down one side of the bodice. No jewels were worn with the costume, a few natural flowers in the hair being the only coiffure ornaments.

One of the smartest matinees of the season was that of Princess Alexander Bibesco in honor of the Comtesse d'Eu. The Landgrave of Hesse, who, like so many of the German princelings, is a great lover of music, was present and seemed to enjoy everything immensely. The hostess herself is said to be one of the finest amateur musicians in Europe, and at her musicales the very finest of the professionals and dilettantes are glad to be heard. Her guest of honor was gowned in black and white, two colors which, in combination, have seemingly as great a vogue as earlier in the season. White lace on black or black lace over white silk or satin is still a favorite combination with young and old. In the anteroom where the ladies left their wraps I saw some very magnificent furs. Almost everything in that line seems to be worn this winter. Sable, chinchilla, broadtail, mink, sealskin, Persian lamb and vison are favored, as they were earlier in the year, but gray astrakhan is considered for the moment most chic of all. It is very expensive, and of course its present vogue is due to its novelty as much as to anything else, for its beauty is not such as to give it any special pre-eminence. It is of a whitish gray and scarcely as pretty even as the darker shades of astrakhan. The new fur is frequently seen as the foundation material for toques and makes up well in the short collars or jackets.

The quaint and pretty shoulder capes are giving way to the new outward curving long capes that reach sometimes to the hem of the skirt. The fur garments are cut not alone in this shape, but also as picturesque muscovy jackets, with their long coattail backs modeled on the patterns that were first seen in the reigns of Louis XIII and Louis XIV.

One of the handsomest capes which I have seen for some time was of Russian sable made over a yoke of Persian lamb and finished off on either shoulder with bunches of sable tails. The high collar and the garment throughout were lined with orange brocade. The cut of the cape made it noticeable, for it was much narrower across the shoulders than are most even of the newest wraps.

Broadtail is a fur that makes a handsome jacket. One such that was very smart and up to date was trimmed with sable. The jacket was of the length that is usually known as three-quarters, fitted closely about the shoulders and flaring about the skirt. The fastenings came down the center from the neck to the waist, the skirt there being rounded off to the sides. In the back two rows of plaits did much to give the garment its very pronounced flare. The trimming across the shoulders, however, was an oddity in itself, two rows of sable skins trimming it so that the heads crossed in the front, and the bushy tails fell down the center of the back. The high scalloped collar was of broadtail lined with sable.

The most distingue wrap of the season, however, is not supposed to be of fur, but of costly velvet made in redingote fashion and trimmed with fur. These redingotes are not easy to make, so the modiste or tailor who is responsible for them charges accordingly. One of the stunning garments of this sort was of dark blue velvet, with a treble pelerine trimmed with sable. The redingote clung to the waist in the back, but was loose fitting in front.

From a carriage before a mansion on the Avenue Kleber I saw alight a caller on Mme. S., the famous writer, who receives on Mondays between 2 and 4 o'clock. The caller was, from the costliness of the sable cloak which she left behind her in her carriage, evidently not a poor litterateur, but a woman of wealth and fashion. Her gown was of petunia cloth, combined with velvet in a darker shade of the same color, an applique of chenille and gold embroidery outlining the edges of the velvet. In the skirt the cloth formed a rounded tablier over the velvet of the underskirt. The jacket was formed of cloth, generously combined with velvet, the latter material forming the under part of the sleeves with the side pieces and the long rounded skirt of the coat.

A charming vest was part of the toilet. It was of cream mousseline de soie, and to it were affixed bows of the same material fastened with clasps of pearls and amethysts. Large buttons set with the same jewels went down each side of the short open jacket front. A high medeci collar falling back from the jacket, lined with chinchilla fur, framed the face, over which drooped a hat of light felt trimmed with osprey plumes and ostrich feathers and given a touch of color by choux of petunia tinted velvet. A muff of chinchilla to match the collar was carried by the fair visitor.

One of the most novel trinkets that I have seen for many a day was the alarm watch bracelet. The circlet was apparently an ordinary one, in which a tiny watch was mounted. Set for any particular hour it reminded the wearer of the time of day in a decidedly emphatic fashion, for the alarm was nothing more or less than a tiny needle, which at the appointed hour, pricked the arm.

That very lively royal old lady, ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, has been socially a good deal to the fore of late. She drives out frequently and is fond of entertaining her own particular circle at dinner, following this with a reception a little later for those of her less intimate circle of acquaintances. On such occasions Queen Isabella is always very gracious and agreeable and is dressed in great magnificence. Blue velvet, trimmed with rose point lace, set off by magnificent pearl and diamond ornaments, adorned this very frisky old lady's elderly brow on a recent occasion. The beautiful Infanta Eulalie looked more than usually lovely in a gown of old rose moire, trimmed with costly laces. There were many smart people present, for after all her escapades Isabella is still a royalty and a grandmother of a reigning sovereign.

The very newest skirts, I am told, must fit perfectly over the back and fall in graceful folds downward from the hips. They have a seam down either side, usually fastening there, too, and are given a graceful finish by more or less lengthened trains.

A modiste who ought to know whereof she speaks says that for silk skirts in narrow width silk the best effects are possible by the use of the nine gored skirt. Each gore should be perfectly plain and shaped quite narrow over the hips. Below the hips the folds of the skirt may ripple out as fully as is desired or allowable by the present models. All the modern skirts are very long, and rumor saith that unless we take cheerfully to the three-quarter coats we may expect to have them longer yet.

Although the circular skirt is not one of the season's innovations, it is very much worn. Most of the gowns with the lace or gauze overdresses are made over a five gored skirt. The three gored variety has a gored front and circular back, with a plait in it. This skirt is becoming to almost any one.

The smartest collars of the season are tight and high, the top of the collar in the back being pointed so that the face will seem to be set in a flower calyx. With such a collar may be worn under the chin a tulle bow, a wide cluster of lace or a fancy cravat.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

FOUR SEASONABLE WRAPS.

LACE AND FUR.

A pretty way in which lace is being used upon evening dresses, very often also in conjunction with fur, is in the form of a pointed tunic or overskirt. This tunic has sometimes two points only, but more often it is made with four, each point terminating some eight or nine inches above the hem. The lace tunic falls, as a rule, over a petticoat of gauze or net, trimmed with two or three deep flounces of the same fabric very finely accordion plaited. As a rule, the lace is made in a shaped piece and continued on to the bodice in the form of a princess robe, being very frequently also finished with long sleeves of lace to correspond, while the decollete itself is outlined with a few folds of dark velvet arranged very becomingly next the skin.

On a very smart visiting gown lace and fur are also to be seen in close proximity. The gown in question is made in dark green bengaline, with a tight fitting skirt bordered some little way below the knees by a deep flounce of the same silk cut very wide and full and setting out like a fan all round. At the top of this flounce there is a very elaborate trimming composed of garlands and flowers of cream colored guipure, sewed with chenille on to the silk itself and very cleverly intermingled with a second applique of sable. The bolder parts of the design are outlined with sable, the effect of the fur being particularly good on the background of green bengaline.

This gown has a very neat little coat bodice of green velvet, matching exactly the color of the silk and edged all round with sable. It has quite short basques, bordered with sable to correspond. At the throat the fur takes the form of a very high collar, terminating in wide revers, but on the sides of the coat and even at the back the same kind of lace and chenille applique embroidery is used combined with fur. The sleeves of this coat are plain and tight fitting, with no trimming on them at all, while in front the coat opens to show an undervest of white satin covered with cream guipure. To wear with this gown a toque of sable has been prepared, trimmed high in front, with clusters of white and pink camellias, surrounded by their glossy foliage.

Jackets and Mantles.

The return to fashion of dresses made from the same material entirely instead of those which have been so long in wear, which consisted of a blouse more or less handsome and a skirt of different material, has brought in a necessity for mantles and capes, and so these are really the most fashionable of the out of door garments for the winter months. There is no fear, however, of the skirt and jacket disappearing, for they have been found too useful to lose their place in women's esteem, and the winter jackets are, some of them, very pretty and tight fitting, with large buttons and generally of three-quarters length, though there are many quite short ones, but which seem more used for cycling or golf than for real walking or driving.

A Stylish Costume.

A very stylish costume of silk and wool novelty goods has the skirt finished with circular ruffles, with a coat above it, very long at the back and cut away in front to show a vandyke waistcoat of dark velvet, the long points of the gilet falling six or eight inches below the belt. The coat is finished with revers of the same velvet, and around the throat is a high fur collar.

Women's Dress.

In the thirties and the forties married women no longer in their first youth wore caps and appeared to be relegated to middle age, but since the Jacobean period there have been few attempts to revive the graceful commode headdress formed of plaitings of lace towering one above another, but it is probable that fashion caterers will not altogether ignore its many beauties in the future. Fashion is more extended in its scope now than in days of yore. Even in Japan and China western garb is not totally ignored, which is a vast step, for while westerners have been changing their styles of dress so frequently eastern nations have remained faithful to their original conception of the most becoming way in which to clothe the human form divine. But in the days that are passed oriental women were kept in bondage, as recluses within doors, surrounded truly by ease and splendor, but apt to look askance at the finery and consequent discomfort of the raiment of other women, as we glean from the very little of their literature of which we are cognizant.

A PRETTY DEN FOR A DEBUTANTE.

Pretty and inexpensive bedrooms in which the daughter of the house can entertain her girl friends when she wishes to have a heart to heart chat with her chums or when she is too tired to do the formalities of entertaining in the parlor are not often to be found except in the houses of the rich. Any girl who has an old fashioned attic to draw upon can have her den as dainty and as comfortable as heart can desire. Old fashioned furnishings are a boon to the young woman with a stock of old fashioned relatives. The popularity of "Trelawny of the Wells" has set the modern young woman looking up much flowered cretonnes and oval picture frames, with other accessories characteristic of the "sixties." Therefore when a young woman asks in a tone of tender solicitude whether your dear grandma or great-aunt is still living and whether you will introduce her to said interesting relative do not for a moment imagine that her interest is a personal one—she is simply figuring on the possibility of levying on your beloved relatives for contributions to her Trelawny boudoir.

All these Trelawny rooms of course do not follow closely the fashions of the time of the play. That is one of the comforts of imitating the fashions of a not too remote period. One can work as many variations on the main idea as is agreeable, and few people are sufficiently posted to dispute their authenticity.

A young woman who is planning such a bedroom means to have it furnished in cretonne, flowered with large pink roses. The high posted bedstead will be hung with cretonne, and a collection of chairs picked up in old curiosity shops and in the attics of country relatives are to be covered with the same material. A flat cushion upon the seat of the chair and another upon the back will be hidden by a ruffled cover. A deep ruffle from the seat to the ground will hide the straight rungs of the chair from view. One of the most comfortable chairs is already finished. It was made from an empty sugar barrel. The front of the upper half was sawed away and some blocks of wood nailed to the inner part to support the round piece of wood to be fitted in for the seat of the chair. The wood inside and the outside of the barrel were then covered with an old blanket, tacked on tightly to pad the chair. The back was covered with extra layers of felt or padding and then with coarse crash, care being taken to give the chair a good shape. Moss may be used instead of horsehair for padding. It is cheaper. Excelsior is sometimes used, but it is not very serviceable. When the chair was ready for the cover, it was carefully fitted over it with as much care as a gown. The lower part was hidden by a deep cretonne flounce. When the cover is soiled, it can be slipped off and another put on in its place while the former is washed and ironed.

The same ingenious young woman had arranged a novel border for the wall. It was of canvas, on which she had stenciled in old English lettering a number of very quaint and moral mottoes. The walls of the bedroom, according to her plans, are to be covered with cretonne—that is, the cretonne will be carefully tacked on with brass headed nails, the patterns matching so that it will look like one fabric. The dressing table is to be made from an old kitchen table covered with cretonne and having a deep flounce reaching to the ground about the edge. On the table the square dressing mirror that belonged to the maiden's great-grandmother will occupy the center. The silver toilet boxes will surround this. On the walls small oval framed pictures, quaint imitations of miniatures, blue delft plates and dishes will give a further old fashioned air to the room. The doorways will be hung with cretonne, the draperies over the old fashioned bookshelves being also of cretonne. Small tables bearing pots of heliotrope, geraniums, verbenias or other homely flowers will brighten the room, and white swiss curtains will run across the latticed windows. The foot of the bed is to be fitted with a low cushioned seat that makes a convenient lounging place at one side of the open fireplace, with a movable couch stretched out across another side of the room.

While brass and iron bedsteads are perhaps not so popular as the old fashioned four posters, they are much more healthful and convenient. During the last few years a new style of wooden bed has come into favor. Beds of polished wood, graceful in shape and fitted with all the newest conveniences in the way of chain spring mattresses, can be purchased of any of the good furniture dealers. In buying a bed it is economy to invest in the best. The good housewife knows that the most expensive item in the furnishing of a house is the bedding and beds. The bed must be fitted with a spring mattress, a bolster and two pillows, an under blanket, two upper blankets, a quilt and a bedspread, with an extra down quilt allowed to each bed. For the best beds hair mattresses are bought. Next in quality, however, are those of white wool and hair.

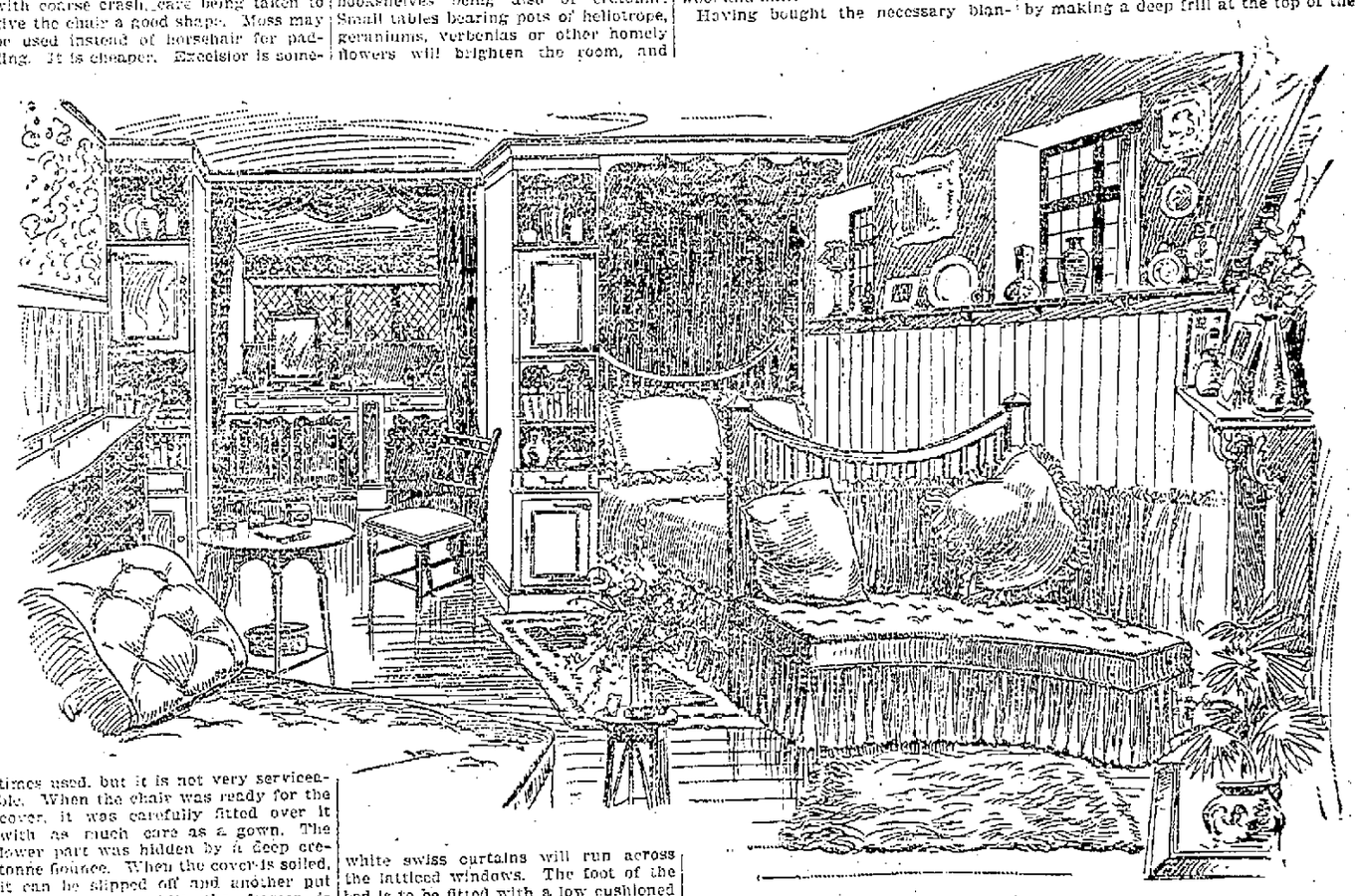
Having bought the necessary blankets, mattresses, etc., it is next in order to see how well the bed can be made to look. As a rule the wall at the back of the bed looks bare and unattractive. If drapery is used over the bed, it goes without saying that it should be of a sort that can be easily taken down and washed. The tent draperies answer this purpose well, as they are arranged over a single brass pole screwed into the wall.

In the case of a bedstead of brass, a style that is to be commended for its beauty, both bedspread and bed head are of pink linen, the trimming consisting of wide insertion of ecru lace, with a deep frill around the edges. A large monogram worked in ecru thread adorns the center of the pillows.

The drapery at the head of the bed in this case need be nothing more than a lace trimmed linen curtain hanging flatly against the wall from a brass rod. The expense of the rod may be saved by making a deep frill at the top of the curtain and running it through a narrow lath. Bore two holes at the ends of the lath and run these through brass hooks screwed into the wall. An arrangement of this kind looks very pretty topped by a white enameled shelf on which are flowers and photographs.

Sometimes the space at the head of the bed is filled in with a panel of embroidery or a pretty arrangement of small, flat framed pictures.

ELLA MATHIESSEN.



A TRELAWNY BEDROOM.

Carrot Soup.

Put two ounces of clarified dripping into a stewpan with an ounce of bacon, two onions sliced, two or three sticks of celery and six good sized carrots sliced, and simmer gently for ten minutes. Then add a quart of weak stock and draw the pan to the side of the stove, where the vegetables can cook slowly until they are quite tender. Strain them from the stock and pass them through a sieve. A fine wire sieve will answer the purpose, provided it is sufficiently new not to be discolored.

Add the sieved vegetables to the stock and let the soup boil up. Season it with salt, pepper, nutmeg and a small pinch of sugar, and then add a tablespoonful of flour which has been mixed until smooth with two tablespoonfuls of milk. Stir the soup for five minutes after adding the flour, letting it boil gently all the time; then pour it into a hot tureen. Scatter a little chopped parsley over the top and serve with fried sippets. If the stock is much reduced after the vegetables are cooked, add some more to it before mixing it with the sieved carrots, etc.

Advice About the Eyes.

A clever woman who knows what she is talking about has this to say on the subject of eyes: Never rub your eyes, nor allow your children to do so from their infancy. Veils are bad for the sight, especially those spotted or covered with a pattern. So eschew veils when you can, or wear the softest, clearest net when obliged to do so. Never read in bed or when lying on the sofa. Sit with your back to the light when engaged in reading or working.

Pale blues or greens are the most restful wall papers for the eyes, whereas red is exceedingly fatiguing. Do not read, write or work longer than two hours together without resting your eyes and closing them fully five minutes. Be most careful to live in a dry house on dry soil. Attend to the digestion, for did not Milton declare his blindness to proceed from the effects of dyspepsia?

If the eyes be weak, bathe them in a basin of soft water, to which a pinch of table salt and a dessertspoonful of brandy have been added.

Comforts For Baby.

When the baby's dresses are shortened, do not at once put him into stiff shoes. Knitted or crocheted socks are very comfortable, and little shoes made from chamois skin are also very nice. A mother can make these herself out of the tops of old evening gloves if she buys a good pair and when soiled uses them for a pattern.

HINTS ON CARVING.

Not only do the comfort and satisfaction of a good dinner depend greatly upon the carver, but the supply for the next day's dinner also depends upon it. No matter how well the cook has done her part, if a joint be mutilated and hacked to pieces, it can neither be enjoyed at the time nor can it appear again at the other meal; so that a good joint may be really wasted for want of attention to this seemingly unimportant item.

Meat should invariably be cut right through to the bone, that the richer juices which lie near the bone may be fully enjoyed.

A leg of mutton should be sliced thickly, but not pressed heavily upon with the knife, as the gravy runs out very quickly. It should be cut first in the middle in even slices toward the knuckle end, as this part is not so nice to eat cold.

A sirloin of beef can be begun at either end. The outside should be sliced down right to the bone, while the inside loin portion should be sliced thin and lengthways.

A fowl should first have the wings taken off by slicing the breast and dividing the joints with the point of a knife. The legs should then be detached, next the merry thought from the breastbone and lastly the breast, when a few slices have been taken from it, by cutting through the tender ribs.

A round of beef cannot be sliced too thinly. A fillet of veal should be served in the same manner, but does not require to be cut so thinly.

A ham should be commenced in the middle and cut in thin slices. Some carvers begin at the knuckle end, this being considered the most economical way of cutting it.

It is a good plan to have the gravy served in a sauce boat if there is much cutting to be done, as it is very difficult to carve neatly without splashes if the dish is full of liquid.

A New Use For Oilcloth.

Oilcloth is the newest material for "papering" ceilings, and it is admirable for the purpose.

The task of putting it up requires an expert, for the joining is by no means an easy matter. The patterns of oilcloths, with their scroll and line effects, are particularly suitable for ceiling decoration, for they do not conflict with the decorations of the walls.

Every housewife will appreciate the advantage of a ceiling covered with oilcloth, for she knows how dust from the floor and smoke from the lamps fly upward and accumulate on the ceiling, necessitating, under ordinary circumstances, frequent whitewashing. With oilcloth instead of paper, the cleaning of the ceiling would be done by the maid when she "turned out" a room, and the cost would be merely that of a little soapy water and a certain amount of elbow grease.